

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE MEETS USSR ENVOY, URGES GORBACHEV VISIT

OW111111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday urged an early visit to Japan by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a meeting with new Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev. Nakasone was referring to a letter handed to him July 1, in which the Kremlin leader expressed his strong intention to visit to Japan "in the not too distant future," a Foreign Ministry official said. "I welcome his early visit to Japan," Nakasone was quoted as telling the new envoy who met the prime minister for the first time after presenting his credentials to Emperor Hirohito Tuesday.

Solovyev said he believed Gorbachev's Japan visit will be materialized. The exact date of the visit, however, was not referred to in the Nakasone-Solovyev meeting, the official said.

Nakasone told Solovyev that he had recently agreed with Guenter Mittag, East German deputy chairman of the State Council, on joint efforts to have the second summit on disarmament between the United States and the Soviet Union become a reality as early as possible. Solovyev was quoted as telling Nakasone that his country has already made various proposals to control nuclear arms and Soviet officials believe the proposals are realistic.

The Soviet Communist Party attaches importance to Japan, the new envoy said, and expressed his hope of further developing the relations between the two neighboring countries, according to the officials. There is no other course but to develop the relations, the ambassador reportedly told Nakasone, adding his wish to personally "contribute to the development."

Nakasone said he expects the Japanese-speaking new envoy to stay in Japan for a long time and devote himself to the development of Japan-Soviet relations, the official said.

Solovyev also said there are possibilities for the two nations to reach agreements in various fields through mutual effort and cited a recent Japan-Soviet accord on reciprocal visits to ancestral graves in each other's country as an example, the officials said. Nakasone thanked Soviet officials for allowing the visits without visas to the four Soviet-held northern islands and Soviet mainland from the humanitarian view point, they said.

Denies September Visit Report

OW120934 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday evening denied as absurd a Japanese press report that he hopes to visit the Soviet Union in September at the earliest. Nakasone was commenting on a frontpage story carried by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN in its evening edition Saturday. The paper story, datelined Moscow, quoted a reliable Soviet source as saying that Nakasone has been sounding the Soviets out through unofficial contacts about the possibility for the visit.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'BLUE BOOK' STRESSES 2D OPENING

OW150155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry report released Tuesday has endorsed a high-powered advisory panel's recommendations to overhaul Japan's export-dependent economy to achieve an "internationalization within." In submitting the annual report to a cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe emphasized the need for "the second opening of the country" to achieve "a socioeconomy more harmonious with the international economic environment. This is in no way detrimental to the features that characterize Japanese society and culture, especially not to the advantages and virtues of its largely homogeneous people," Abe said in his preface to the report, commonly called "Blue Book" for its blue and white stripes on the cover. The Meiji Restoration in 1868 marked Japan's first opening to the outside world after decades of feudal rule.

In its 30th annual post-World War II report running some 600 pages, the Foreign Ministry called for improving market access, stimulating domestic demand and other steps to promote import expansion which it argued would "broaden the choice for Japanese consumers." The Foreign Ministry pledged in its latest report that Japan is prepared to step up official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries.

"Yet aid alone is not enough," the diplomatic Blue Book said. "It is extremely important for Japan to develop a relationship with the developing world based upon a new division of labor by further opening its markets to products from the developing countries and promoting private direct overseas investment and its accompanying technology transfer." The ministry made the calls against the backdrop of frictions with the United States, Western Europe and other trading partners stemming from Japan's nearly 50 billion dollar current-account surplus and trade imbalances. The calls were also in line with recommendations made earlier this year by an advisory panel to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He told a recent news conference his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and government are committed to implement measures to turn the Japanese economy into one dependent on increased imports and domestic demand.

"It is extremely important in promoting international harmony," the report continued, "that Japan achieve economic growth led by domestic demand and transform its industrial structure into a more harmonious one with the international economic environment." Realizing "a Japan more open to the world," the report said, "entails an element of mentality or a receptivity to foreign goods and ideas, or what may be called an 'internationalization within,' and this is what is important."

As Japan, one of the principal creditor nations, is heading toward the world's No. 2 economy after the United States by accounting for over 10 percent of global GNP, the Foreign Ministry warned: "There can be no lasting peace and prosperity for Japan without harmonious relationship with the international community. And thus it is important for Japan to actively promote, from a global perspective, its further internationalization and to become a nation more open to the world," the ministry said.

Japan's emphasis on becoming a full-fledged member of the international community was clearly stated in last year's Blue Book that deplored that the country, despite its dramatic postwar prosperity, has failed to become an "international state." The annual report this time also reiterated Japan's unfulfilled objective and called upon the Japanese to "be more broad-minded and tolerant as a society and a country."

In that respect, the ministry's report noted that the Tokyo economic summit of the seven major industrial democracies in May underscored, through the so-called Tokyo declaration, "the need for international cooperation to achieve a safer and more prosperous world of freedom and peace." As in the past 29 Blue Books, the 1986 edition termed the Japan-U.S. security treaty as "the foundation of Japanese security" and closely cooperative bonds between Tokyo and Washington remain "the cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy."

On Japan's policy toward fellow Asian countries, some of which came under Japanese occupation during the last world war, the Foreign Ministry report stressed "people-to-people and heart-to-heart contacts" as well as promotion of state-to-state relations. Foreign minister since November 1982, Shintaro Abe made clear these and other points in his speeches before his counterparts from member countries of six Southeast Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei) in Manila last month.

The 1986 diplomatic blue book also said:

-- It is an urgent task to support the new Philippine government of President Corazon Aquino "as much as possible" in stabilizing the country and implementing domestic reforms "in an orderly fashion."

-- It is important for Japan to help realize a second summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the near future to make progress in arms control talks and reducing East-West tensions.

-- Japan must continue to work tenaciously to win the return of four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido and conclude a peace treaty between the two countries.

-- International terrorism is "by no means permissible" because it is an affront to human dignity and a threat to civil peace, safety, democratic societies and world peace.

-- "It is imperative" for Japan to actively promote multilateral diplomacy in the United Nations and other forums for world peace and prosperity and "steadily" expand its ODA.

DIET TO CONVENE SPECIAL SESSION 22 JULY

OW150313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- The government announced Tuesday that it will summon the newly-elected diet into session next Tuesday. The decision was cleared by the cabinet at a regular meeting Tuesday, a government spokesman said.

The special session, which must be held within 30 days after a general election, will appoint the prime minister and assign Diet committee seats to reflect new party strengths following the July 6 parliamentary elections.

The appointment of the prime minister is a pro-forma affair, as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will almost certainly remain in office as leader of the governing Liberal-Democratic Party.

LDP TO FORM FRONT WITH NEW LIBERAL CLUB

OW150427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- Executives of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party met Tuesday and formally decided to form a joint front with the New Liberal Club. The meeting followed the decision made by the leadership of the New Liberal Club Monday to retain its alliance with the governmental party, thus averting a breakup between pro-alliance members and those against it.

The joint front between the two conservative parties will be known in the Diet (parliament) as the Liberal-Democratic party-New Freedom National Federation (Jiminto-Shin Jiyu Kokumin Rengo). It will bring their combined strength in the key 512-member lower house to 310, a solid majority of 53.

Four New Liberal Club members, including party representative Yohei Kono, withdrew the registration of their group as the "New Liberal Club" from the Diet Tuesday morning. Opening the way for a formal registration of the Liberal-Democratic Party-New Freedom National Federation in the afternoon. Shin Kanemaru, LDP secretary general, told a news conference that the New Liberal Club has agreed to cooperate with the LDP outside the cabinet. He said the two parties will also make policy agreements. At Present, Kono is a member of Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet.

The LDP and New Liberal Club formed an alliance following the 1983 general election in which Nakasone's party won only 250 lower house seats. In return the New Liberal Club got one cabinet post. In the July 6 parliamentary election, the LDP won a landslide victory by getting 304 of the 512 lower house seats at stake. The New Liberal Club won only six seats.

After the LDP's overwhelming June 6 [as received] election victory, Kanemaru said the New Liberal Club would not be given a cabinet post. Nakasone is expected to reshuffle his cabinet this month.

The prime minister and Kono are scheduled to meet in a day or two to map out policy agreements on such issues as political ethics, promotion of peace diplomacy, tax and education, and administrative reforms.

DPRK COMMENTARY ON REJECTION OF KPA LETTER

SK120300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 11 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 July commentary: "Act Reasonably"]

[Text] It is widely known that the KPA Supreme Command has proposed talks between the military authorities who possess real power in the military in the North and South through the letter of our minister of the People's Armed Forces dated 9 June.

Our people in the North and South and the world's peace-loving people are expressing absolute support for this proposal of ours, highly evaluating it as a new epochal peace proposal to eliminate the danger of war created on the Korean peninsula and to ease tension, as a patriotic proposal to peacefully settle the Korean question by creating a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue, and as an epochal proposal to contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

However, the other party that received the letter containing our proposal for talks adopted a very insincere attitude toward it.

Livsey, commander in chief of the UN forces in South Korea, and Yi Ki-paek, defense minister of South Korea, expressed their stands of refusing our proposal for talks between military authorities in their reply letters dated 21 June and 24 June respectively.

On 11 July, a person from the side of the UN forces who came to receive a letter of our minister of the People's Armed Forces which made clear our stand regarding such an attitude of the other party and which called on the other party to come around to talks, created an ugly scene of refusing to accept the letter after opening it, babbling about names or something else. Even the South side refused to accept the letter. This is a rude act unprecedented since the dialogue between the North and South began.

In the meantime, those who call themselves senior delegates of the delegations of the South side for preliminary contacts to arrange North-South economic talks, North-South Red Cross talks, and North-South parliamentary talks proposed resuming the various forms of dialogue which have been suspended, while at the same time refusing the holding of talks between military authorities in telephone messages which had been sent simultaneously as if they had been agreed on.

There is no need to repeat that all this is an impure political offensive designed to avoid talks between military authorities at any cost. We view such an act by the United States and the South Korean side as an injudicious and uncouth act of a man bereft of reason.

The U.S. side has groundlessly taken issue with us on the matter of the name of the minister of the People's Armed Forces, the first representative of the KPA Supreme Commander, and refused to accept the letter. In whose name the letter is written is something to be decided by us who write the letter, and not something that the U.S. side can dictate or do this and that about it.

The U.S. side's refusal to accept the letters was an expression of their attempt to avoid talks between military authorities and ultimately is an act laying bare their stand of attempting to pursue only a war policy and of opposing taking any measures to prevent war and ease tension.

As for the suspension of the various forms of North-South dialogue which the puppets said should be resumed, it is not somebody else's fault. It is a consequence produced by the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea who conducted exercises for an attack of northward invasion like "Team Spirit," the largest ever staged, in defiance of our repeated calls for halting military exercises to provide an atmosphere for dialogue.

[Even after the end of the "Team Spirit" war exercise, which lasted for several months, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have conducted daily war exercises such as "Ttangkbol," "Piho," "Pilsung Pangpae," "Joint Mobile Exercise," and a joint operation exercise along the coastline of the East Sea by the U.S. 7th Fleet and South Korean naval vessels. They also announced that they will further strengthen the "Team Spirit" war exercises. While prattling about the resumption of dialogue, the persons in authority in South Korea publicly announced that in a few days they will conduct the "Ulchi-86" exercise throughout the whole of South Korea for many days.

Under the pretext of establishing capabilities for an all-out war in cases of the development of a war situation or an emergency, they are about to whip up an unprecedented war atmosphere by conducting a 24-hour curfew, exercises of restricting traffic, and a blackout exercise simultaneously during the period of this war exercise.

The North-South dialogue is so arranged as to ease tension, improve relations between the North and South, and to follow the road leading to reunification. No dialogue is needed for confrontation. Under circumstances in which war exercises against the other party are being conducted continuously, it is impossible to sit face to face, and there is nothing to settle by sitting face to face.

The reason why we proposed talks between military authorities is to eliminate such a development and to provide an atmosphere for dialogue at all costs. Nevertheless, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea have babbled about the resumption of dialogue, while refusing to accept the proposal for holding talks between military authorities whose aim is to take measures to ease tension. This is preposterous.

It is not because they are interested in improving relations or easing tension through dialogue that the puppets are kicking up rackets about the resumption of dialogue. It is nothing but a cloak to cover their nature as the destroyers of peace and war maniacs from being fully laid bare for the whole world to see by refusing to accept our proposal for holding talks between military authorities.

How they will approach our proposal for the holding of talks between military authorities is a decisive standard in choosing between peace and war. No matter how heatedly they may babble about dialogue while refusing to accept our epochal peace proposal for the holding of talks between military authorities, they will never be able to embellish their ugly nature dreaming about confrontation rather than dialogue and detente and about war rather than peace.

Instead of blowing a false bugle, the United States and the South Korean side should respond to talks between military authorities without delay as urged by us. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets follow the road of doggedly ignoring our peaceful proposal and of endlessly straining tension, and of military confrontation and war adventures, they will never be able to abide greater curses and denunciation from the people at home and abroad for being the destroyers of dialogue and peace and being warmongers that bring fiery clouds of a nuclear holocaust.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH

BK150640 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[15 July congratulatory message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee]

[Text] Beloved Comrade Truong Chinh: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade. We firmly believe that under the correct, talented, and brilliant leadership of the CPV led by you, comrade, who have gained wisdom and rich experience from your revolutionary activities spanning several decades, the Vietnamese people will score yet greater victories in implementing the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Party Congress and in preparing for the Sixth CPV Congress, thereby carrying the task of socialist construction to a new stage and securely defending your socialist country.

May you, comrade, enjoy good health, longevity, and great successes in fulfilling your esteemed responsibilities. May the great friendship, special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries, and people of Laos and Vietnam be further strengthened and bear more and greater fruit.

Vientiane, 15 July 1986 [Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee

DEFENSE MINISTER'S CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN DEATH

BK141417 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 13 Jul 86

[July message of condolences from General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister of the LPDR, to General Van Tien Dung, member of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the SRV, on death of Le Duan]

[Text] Beloved comrade minister: We are deeply saddened upon learning about the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. On behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry and all cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to express profound condolences to you, comrade minister, and all fraternal cadres, party members, and combatants in the entire VPA.

Comrade Le Duan was an excellent leader of the CPV. He was the successor loyal to the noble and glorious cause of great president Ho Chi Minh. He was regarded as an indomitable fighter of the international communist movement as well as of the workers' movement and movements for national independence. He was a resolute activist who carried out activities for peace and friendship among various nations.

Over the past nearly 6 decades, Comrade Le Duan devoted his energy and intelligence to the national liberation cause and the cause of reunifying the national and led the Vietnamese nation in the march toward socialism. Throughout his revolutionary activities, Comrade Le Duan always showed his resolute perseverance and absolute loyalty to the party and to the interests of the nation and people.

He was a CPV leader who significantly contributed to laying out the strategy, plans, and policies of the Vietnamese revolution. Together with the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the party, he led the people and the VPA to score continually great victories of historic and profound epochal significance in the struggle against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonist reactionaries. Comrade Le Duan was an outstanding military leader. Throughout his long period of service as secretary of the party Central Military Commission, Comrade Le Duan made many outstanding contributions to the cause of struggle in the war and to the cause of building the VPA. He made very significant contributions to the military science of Vietnam. He was always concerned about the building of the national defense foundations for the entire people.

Comrade Le Duan was a great, close, and pure friend of the people of various tribes and the People's Army of Laos. He always paid attention to supporting and assisting the Lao revolution and the LPA. He made very significant contributions to nourishing, promoting, and strengthening ever more fruitfully the Laos-Vietnam and the Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia militant alliance and all-round cooperation. The various Lao people's armed forces pledge to memorize the great meritorious deeds of Comrade Le Duan.

At the time of sorrow over the passing of Comrade Le Duan, on behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry and all cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to express condolences and to share sorrow with the national Defense Ministry and the fraternal Vietnamese people's armed forces. Our Lao people's armed forces are convinced that under the CPV's clear-sighted leadership, the Vietnamese people and the VPA will turn the sorrow into concrete revolutionary action and together march forward to score ever greater achievements in the cause of building socialism and defending their beloved socialist country to welcome the Sixth Congress of the CPV.

Learning the lofty, revolutionary spirit, qualifications, and style of Comrade Le Duan, the Lao various people's armed forces pledge to do their best to strengthen their solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people and to further enhance the strength of the militant solidarity between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to securely defend the revolutionary gains of the three countries and to build their prosperous and strong countries.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR.

Vientiane, 11 July 1986

VOFA REPORTS DEATH OF SRV'S LE DUAN

BK141445 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1330 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV has passed away. It is reported by Vietnamese radio that Mr Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, died of chronic kidney disease last Thursday. He was 79.

Mr Le Duan had suffered from chronic kidney disease for years. His illness had worsened for a little more than a month and he had gone to Moscow for medical treatment.

Mr Le Duan was a Vietnamese leader who played a major role in reunifying Vietnam and making war throughout the past 60 years, including the invasion of Cambodia in 1979. The Vietnamese forces have since continued their occupation of Cambodia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS SRV BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK150055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Vietnam violated Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity in a series of incidents from June 8 to July 4, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

During the period, more than 583 mortar, artillery and recoilless rifle rounds and rocket-propelled grenades were fired into Thailand by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. Some shells landed up to 10 kilometres inside Thai territory, said the ministry.

Four officials and villagers were killed and six injured by landmines planted on Thai soil by Vietnamese troops.

The ministry said between June 8-10, Vietnamese gunners lobbed 235 shells into Bo Rai and Muang districts of Trat, killing one Kampuchean refugee and seriously injuring a Thai villager.

During June 16-19, Vietnamese forces fired 119 shells into Ban Khlong Yai, Ban Phakkat, Ban Na and Ban Nonen Lanyai in Pong Namron District, Chanthaburi, damaging several houses, said the ministry.

Six Vietnamese border incursions were reported, including one on June 4 when Vietnamese troops ambushed a Thai unit in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani, killing one soldier and seriously injuring four.

Vietnamese troops also attacked a bus in Trat Province on June 24, killing one official and wounding another.

The ministry said Vietnamese intruders had blown up a concrete bridge linking Muang and Khlong Yai districts in Trat on June 27.

MALAYSIA ASKED TO STOP SHOOTING THAI FISHERMEN

BK150115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry asked Malaysia yesterday to refrain from shooting at Thai fishermen.

The request was made in talks between Political Affairs Department director M.L. Thep Thewakun and Malaysian Embassy minister counsellor Ghazzali S.A. Khalid. A source said Mr Ghazzali was asked to meet M.L. Thep to discuss the shooting of Thai trawlers by Malaysian patrol boats on Wednesday.

The skipper of the Sincharoen 9 was killed and a crewman injured in the incident in which two patrol boats opened fire on a number of Thai trawlers near Kota Bharu.

The source said Thailand had told Malaysia it considered the action drastic and asked that a softer approach be adopted.

The NEW STRAITS TIMES said the Malaysian boats acted after reports that 50 Thai trawlers were poaching in waters off Kota Bharu.

The clashes occurred during the investigation in which 14 Thai fishermen were arrested and two boats, the Sincharoen 9 and the Charoen Samut 12, were seized.

The sources said a Malaysian court had already sentenced eight crewmen of the Charoen Samut 12. The skipper had been fined M\$4,000 and six crewmen M\$2,000 each. A 15-year-old boy was fined M\$500.

The source said there were conflicting accounts of the incident. Malaysian officials claim the trawlers tried to ram the patrol boats and forced them to open fire.

The fisherman said they were trying to escape when the Malaysian patrol boat, in an attempt to block their escape, came in front of the boats and a crash seemed unavoidable.

Sitthi on Incident

BK141137 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Caretaker Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said on 13 July that the Foreign Ministry has instructed its officials to try to pick up the body of the Thai fisherman who was killed when his boat was seized by Malaysian patrol boats while fishing in the waters bordering Thailand and Malaysia. Regarding a proposal by the Fisheries Department that the Foreign Ministry protest to the Malaysian Government over the Malaysian officials' overaction, Sitthi said he is awaiting details of the incident and hopes to have them soon. There have been conflicting claims -- the Malaysians said the Thai boat ran into their boat, while the Thai said the Malaysian patrol boat seized their boat, charging that it violated Malaysian waters. Sitthi said his ministry will try to resolve the matter.

The Thai and Malaysian Governments have been negotiating petroleum exploration in the area in question.

On 8 July, two Thai fishing boats -- "Sincharoen 9" with seven crewmen and "Sinsamut" with eight crewmen were fishing in the waters between the Tak Bai District of Thailand's Narathiwat Province and Tumpat District of Malaysia's Kelantan Province when they were seized by Malaysian patrol boats on charges of violating Malaysian waters. Bunthian Chaophut, "Sincharoen 9" captain, was beaten and died after his ship was seized and another crewman suffered serious injuries and was hospitalized at the Kota Bharu hospital.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS DENY LINKS WITH CPT

BK150125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Human rights groups yesterday denied that they have connections with the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) as alleged by a top security official.

Three of the seven groups operating under the umbrella of the Coordinating Committee of Human Rights Organizations (CCHRO) said there are no members of the CPT in their groups.

The groups were reacting to an interview given by Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of National Security Council (NSC), to local newspapers on Monday, in which he was quoted as saying that several human rights groups "have been infiltrated and manipulated by communists."

They also quoted Prasong as saying that he had ordered an investigation to find out the number of former CPT members working with the groups.

Members of the three groups declined to directly comment on Prasong's statements since there has yet to be a formal meeting of the CCHRO to discuss the matter. However, they said it is unlikely that there will be any statement of the groups to rebut Prasong.

Members of the other four groups could not be contacted by phone.

The seven groups are the major bodies dealing with human rights violations in Thailand. They are Union for Civil Liberty, Coordinating Group of Religions for Societies, Friends of Women, Hotline (Asia and the Pacific), Justice and Peace Commission of Thailand, Centre for Protection of Children Rights, and Foundation for Children Development.

Meanwhile, Santi Isrowuthaku, group convener of members of Amnesty International in Thailand, said there is no connection between the group members amounting to 30 persons with the CPT.

Prasong told reporters on Friday that the London-based Amnesty made contacts with two former members of the CPT upon the organization's investigation into the alleged torture of three Kampuchean refugees by Thai officials at Khao I Dang camp in Prachin Buri.

Santi said he could not confirm whether Amnesty contacted the CPT since the group's members would not be informed or be allowed to take part in the incident the organization is campaigning in Thailand. [sentence as published]

Amnesty has been voicing concern over the reported torture of the three Khmer refugees by officials of the Task Force 80 which controls Khao I-Dang. However, Prasong stood firm on his denial of the allegation.

Amnesty International is renowned for its neutrality in investigating cases of human rights violations both in socialist and democratic countries. It won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 for its contribution to "securing the ground for freedom, for justice, and thereby also for peace in the world," according to the prize's citation.

The government in 1980 announced a policy to admit former members of the CPT who had lived in the jungle back to the society.

AMNESTY WORKER ON ALLEGATIONS

BK130625 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The Bangkok branch of the London-based Amnesty International yesterday denied involvement in or knowledge of the work of Amnesty International workers who were alleged to have reported a torture case at Khao-I-Dang holding centre to its headquarters.

Santi Isrowuthaku, group convener of the Thai branch, said that the branch members are prohibited by its regulations from collecting information or campaigning against human rights violations in the host country. All overseas branches of the human rights organization campaign against human rights violations in countries outside their host countries, he said. The branches are responsible to the Campaign and Membership Department of the headquarters.

Amnesty International, however, has a research department, which has its own sources in various countries to collect information and investigate human rights violations.

"We work separately and do not know about each other," Santi said.

RICE EXPORTS AFFECTED BY PRC DEVALUATION

BK140225 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jul 86 p 19

[Text] The decision by the Chinese government to devalue its currency by 15 percent earlier this month has adversely affected Thai rice exports particularly to the Brazilian and Peruvian markets, trade sources told THE NATION Friday.

The devaluation has enabled the Chinese to export rice at lower prices of between U.S. \$15-17 per ton compared to Thai rice. For example, China was able to sell 25 percent rice to Brazil and Peru at only U.S.\$148-150 per ton.

"A fortnight ago, Agropec, a representative of Brazil, contacted Thai rice exporters to buy 25 percent Thai rice at U.S.\$144 per ton but the whole deal fell through after the Chinese offered a lower price," he disclosed.

He said he was informed that Brazil has purchased 100,000 tons of rice from China and ECASA of Peru another 100,000 tons.,

The competitiveness of Chinese rice will have a major effect on Thai exports of low quality rice for which Thailand has the largest market share. Since the Farm Act was introduced, export of low quality rice from this country has risen at the expense of high quality rice which suffered a 50 percent drop in export volume. But now, the market for low quality rice dominated by Thailand is being challenged by China.

A source in the Thai Rice Exporters Association has advised that the government should review trade relations with China in this context. China recently offered to barter Thai rice in tune of 12,500 tons in return for humid acid -- an offer received favourably by the Thai side. But since then China has bitten into our rice export share through sales to Brazil and Peru amounting to 200,000 tons and this must not go unnoticed.

In a related development, the orders for five percent parboiled rice have somewhat helped to push up domestic prices of this variety. The market for other kinds of rice however has been quiet for the past three weeks.

Continental Overseas, a U.S. broker, has ordered 15,000 tons of five percent parboiled rice from Thai Maparn Trading and Kitiporn Co at FOB price of U.S. \$140 per ton while french-based Active SA has placed an order for the similar kind of rice from Siam Rice Trading Co. The amount of 10,500 tons was at FOB price of U.S.\$136 per ton.

Prasong on Refuge Repatriation, Closing Camp

BK130914 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Thailand has called for greater efforts for voluntary repatriation of Indochinese refugees. The call was made on Friday by secretary general of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri during the annual meeting of the Committee for coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand whose members are relief agencies helping the Indochinese refugees here. The meeting was also attended by Thai authorities and embassy officials of the resettlement countries.

Squadron Leader Prasong said that he believed resettlement alone cannot provide a permanent solution to the refugee problem. He stressed that these displaced persons posses the right to return safely to their roots, the right to freedom, and to decide their own future without outside intervention.

Squadron Leader Prasong said Thailand will assist refugees in accordance with humanitarian principles so long as it does not adversely affect Thai interests. He emphasized that Thailand will not allow permanent residence for refugees.

Referring to the Khmer refugees in Khao I-dang camp, Squadron Leader Prasong said that resettlement from the center has been insignificant and slow, and therefore, the camp could be closed by the end of the year.

Supreme Command On Totals For Cambodian Refugees

BK141131 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, during the week 27 June-3 July 24, 788 Cambodians fled to the Khao I-Dang temporary center for illegal immigrants in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

In addition, a total of 257,436 Cambodians fled the war in their country to border camps in Thailand. Of this number, 54,496 are in the northern section of the Thai-Cambodian border (Surin and Sisaket Provinces), 170,376 are in the central section of the border (Prachin Buri Province -- including 140,279 at site 2 in Ta Phraya District and 30,097 at site 8 in Khlong Hat subdistrict -- and 32,564 are in the southern section of the border (Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces).

WESTERN OBSERVERS CITED ON TRUONG CHINH ELECTION

BK141458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1449 GMT 14 Jul 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, July 14 (AFP) -- Truong Chinh has been elected general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party to succeed veteran leader Le Duan who died last week, it was announced here Monday. [passage omitted]

Mr. Truong Chinh's election to the leading post in the party and Vietnam had been widely anticipated here, although observers generally agreed his tenure at the top was likely to last only until a "definitive" leader was chosen at a Communist congress later this year.

In his speech, he underlined the need for a "well-prepared" party congress as local and provincial party officials hold preparatory meetings across Vietnam in the coming weeks.

He also called for "definition of the party's political objectives" and a resolution of "questions of personalities," an apparent reference to an expected departure during the congress of at least some of the party's "old guard." Western observers said there had been signs in recent months that Vietnam's three "historic leaders" -- Mr Le Duan, Mr. Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong -- were to relinquish some of their power before the party congress in order to pave the way for a smooth transition to younger leaders.

Although the political and economic course the country would follow in the coming years seemed firmly set, the party had apparently been unable to reach agreement on the younger team best suited to lead the way, observers said. In electing Mr. Truong Chinh as stop-gap party chief, the party has once again delayed the decision on a new leadership, they said.

Mr. Truong Chinh also stressed his will to tackle "urgent socio-economic problems" as quickly as possible by continuing major reforms that have been in effect for the past year. The country's continuing economic problems have led to a crisis of confidence between the people and the party leadership, admitted by the leadership themselves.

(In Bangkok, a U.S. diplomat said he was "surprised" at the choice due to Mr. Truong Chinh's advanced age and conservative policies. He described Mr. Truong Chinh as the "most conservative and most orthodox" of the Vietnamese leaders and said his choice showed that Hanoi was "more hidebound and rigid than we had thought." The choice was a "sign that we have little to expect in terms of reform from the party congress," the U.S. diplomat said.)

In Hanoi, observers said that Mr. Truong Chinh had been seen as a hardliner 30 years ago, when he led the party's pro-Maoist faction. But they agreed that his selection was unlikely to lead to any major internal or foreign policy changes, all the more because of a tradition of collective leadership since the death of Ho Chi Minh which gives the party general secretary the status of "first among equals."

While his ascension to the top party post has come late in life and will probably be short-lived, the promotion is no doubt gratifying for the man who lost his position as Mr. Ho's heir apparent to Mr. Le Duan in 1956. Mr. Truong Chinh fell from grace that year after the disastrous failure of agricultural reform policies he was held responsible for, observers here said.

Biography of Truong Chinh

BK141352 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Brief biography of Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State]

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, was born on 9 February 1907. He is a native of Hanh Thien village in Xuan Truong District of Nam Dinh Province, now Xuan Hong village in Xuan Thuy District of Ha Nam Ninh Province.

In 1925, Comrade Truong Chinh took part in the campaign demanding that the French colonialists grant amnesty to Phan Boi Chau, a patriot, and in 1926 he was one of the leaders of a school boycott in remembrance of the late patriot Phan Tu Trinh in Nam Dinh. After this boycott, he was expelled from the school.

In 1927, he joined the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, a forerunner of the Indochinese Communist Party. In 1929, he participated in the campaign for establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party in North Vietnam. In 1930, he was appointed to the Central Propaganda and Education Committee of the Indochinese Community Party. Later that year, he was arrested by the imperialists and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and deported to Son La.

In late 1936, thanks to the success of the French Popular Front and to the movement of the Vietnamese people to struggle for democratic rights and the release of political prisoners, he was released. From late 1936 to 1939, he carried out legal and semi-legal activities in Hanoi, and was a member of the North Vietnam regional party committee and a delegate of the Indochinese Communist Party in the North Vietnam Democratic Front Committee.

When World War II broke out, he switched to underground activities. In 1940, he was editor in chief of the paper GIAI PHONG, an organ of the North Vietnam regional party committee. At the Seventh Plenum of the Indochinese Communist Party Central Committee, he was appointed to the party Central Committee.

In 1941, at the eighth party Central Committee plenum, he was elected general secretary of the party Central Committee, member of the standing body of the party Central Committee, and head of the Propaganda and Training Department and concurrently editor in chief of the paper CO GIA PHONG, a central organ of the party, and TAP CHI CONG SAN, a political and theoretical organ of the party, and head of the party Central Committee Public Proselytizing Department.

In 1943, he was sentenced to death in absentia by the French colonialist military court in Hanoi. In 1945 he was in charge of the national uprising committee set up by the party Central Committee. In 1951, at the second party congress, he was reelected to the party Central Committee and became general secretary of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Committee. At this congress, the Indochinese Communist Party was renamed the Vietnam Workers Party.

In 1953, he was head of the party Central Committee Land Reform Department. In 1958, he was vice premier of the government and concurrently chairman of the state Science Commission. In 1960, at the Third Party Congress, the comrade was reelected to the party Central Committee as the member of the Political Bureau in charge of National Assembly affairs.

In 1976, at the fourth party congress, the comrade was reelected to the CPV Central Committee. At this congress, the Vietnam Labor Party was renamed the Communist Party of Vietnam. The comrade served as the member of the Political Bureau in charge of the party Central Committee's Department for Research on Party History and the Theoretical Department.

In 1976, the comrade was elected chairman of the SRV National Assembly's Constitution Drafting committee. The comrade was a deputy in the National Assembly in its second (1960-64), third (1964-71), fourth (1971-75), fifth (1975-76), sixth (1976-1981), and seventh (1981-present) terms. From the second to the sixth terms, the comrade served as chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

In 1981, the comrade was elected by the National Assembly as chairman of the SRV Council of State. In 1982, at the Fifth Party Congress, the comrade was re-elected to the CPV Central Committee as a member of the Political Bureau.

On 14 July 1986, the comrade was elected by a special plenum of the CPV Central Committee as general secretary of the party Central Committee.

In 1982, the comrade was awarded the Order of Lenin by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for his positive participation in the revolutionary movement and for his great contributions to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries -- the USSR and SRV. In 1982, the comrade was presented the National Gold Order by Laos. In 1982, the comrade was awarded the (Sukhe Baatar) Order by the Presidium of the MPRP National Assembly. In 1982, the comrade was presented the Angkor Order by the PRK party and state.

TRUONG CHINH, USSR RYZHKOV-LED DELEGATIONS MEET

OW141738 Hanoi VNA in English 1719 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council, held talks at the presidential palace here today with a Soviet party and government delegation led by N.I. Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, now on a visit to Vietnam.

The talks were attended on the Vietnamese side by Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party CC, chairman of the council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member, Secretary of the party CC; Do Muoi, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party CC; Vu Quang, member of the party CC and head of its international department; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy-head of the party CC International Department; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs.

On the Soviet side were A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the party CC and head of its international commission; B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the party CC, vice-minister for foreign affairs; M.N. Smirnovsky, deputy-head of the party CC International Commission; and I.N. Myakotnykh, Soviet charge d'affairs a.i. in Vietnam.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on international and regional issues. The Vietnamese party and state leaders expressed their deep gratitude to the Soviet leadership and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, for having sent a high-level delegation to Vietnam, expressing their respect for the late General Secretary Le Duan.

On behalf of the Soviet party and government delegation, N.I. Ryzhkov congratulated Truong Chinh on his election as general secretary of the CPV CC. He wished general secretary Truong Chinh success in the noble mission entrusted him by the party.

During the talks, the two sides reaffirmed the strategic line of the CPSU and the CPV aimed at developing and strengthening the unshakeable friendly ties and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation, consolidating the unity of the socialist community on the unchangeable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Vietnamese side informed the Soviet side of the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress, of the creative labour of the Vietnamese people and of the achievements in building the material and technical foundation of a socialist society. It made an appraisal of the present stage of the socio-economic development in Vietnam and presented a plan of overcoming the present difficulties.

The Soviet side informed the Vietnamese side of the implementation of the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the domestic and foreign policies. The CPSU has marshalled the creative efforts of the entire party and people in fully and effectively utilizing the material and spiritual potentials of the socialist regime.

The Vietnamese party and state leaders stressed: "We note that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been strongly consolidated and developed in all fields -- political, economic, cultural and social. Continuing the cause of president Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Le Duan, we once again reaffirm that promoting our close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union has been and will always be the cornerstone of our party's foreign policy".

The talks took place in a sincere and comradely atmosphere and in complete mutual understanding.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 14 July says: "The talks took place in a sincere and comradely atmosphere, in complete mutual understanding, and with agreement [thoongs nhaats] on the issues raised."]

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0500 GMT on 15 July says: "The talks took place in a sincere and comradely atmosphere with complete mutual understanding of the issues raised."]

REPORTAGE ON LE DUAN FUNERAL, FINAL TRIBUTES

Truong Chinh Speaks

BK150155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2333 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Speech by Truong Chinh, CPV Central Committee general secretary, at 15 July Hanoi memorial service for late CPV Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee -- an outstanding leader of the party and a loyal son of the people -- has left us forever. This is a great loss for our entire party and people.

A member of the party's vanguard and a talented pupil of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan devoted his entire life to the liberation of the nation and the reunification of the fatherland, to the freedom of happiness of the people, and to the ideals of communism.

His active life over the past nearly 60 years was closely linked with the development of the revolution in our country from the 1920's to the 1980's. He participated in activities in all parts of the country -- north, central, and south -- and dealt with all kinds of challenges and difficulties, always staying in close contact with cadres, soldiers, and the working people.

In the late 1930's, till his death, he was an important leader of the party; and beginning in 1960, as first secretary and then general secretary of the party Central Committee, he made major contributions to the party's leadership, advancing our people's revolutionary undertaking from one victory to another. His unconventional ideals and goals were for national independence and reunification and the people's right to mastery over the country, society, and their own lives.

As a genuine Marxist-Leninist, he always thought about the actual situation and analyzed and resolved new problems arising from life. His clear-sightedness was strikingly reflected at the turning points of history and in complicated circumstances. His confidence remained very firm in the face of successes as well as temporary setbacks for the revolution -- during its rising tide as well as its ebbing tide. During the dark years under the neocolonial system of the U.S. imperialists in the south, he had a clear vision of the possibility of the people winning victory through the masses' concerted uprising.

Together with the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee led by the great President Ho Chi Minh, he defined the lines and policies for the wars of resistance for national liberation and defense, developed the Vietnamese revolutionary military science, defeated the wars of aggression by imperialism and other international reactionary forces, and vigorously promoted the world peoples' struggle against imperialism and colonialism for independence and freedom.

Since the total liberation of the south and the reunification of the fatherland that allowed for the entire country to advance toward socialism, he helped clarify many theoretical and practical issues with a view to defining and perfecting the line of the socialist revolution in our country in order to enable it -- a backward agricultural country -- to advance directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development.

Upholding the banner of national independence and socialism, he persistently observed the principle of combining the strength of the nation with the strength of our times and domestic strength with international strength to carry out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

Comrade Le Duan's contributions to the revolutionary cause of our party and people are truly great.

Through his long service and great activities, Comrade Le Duan has set a valuable example for the Vietnamese people, especially the communists, of boundless faithfulness to the noble interests of the fatherland and the people and the lofty communist ideology. His noble revolutionary ethics gave rise to his consistent spirit of revolutionary offensive. Faced with ordeals in imperialist prisons, prolonged hardship in various war zones, and difficulties during years of activities in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy, Comrade Le Duan always maintained his staunch energy, showed his readiness to sacrifice his life for the fatherland's independence and freedom and the people's happiness.

Comrade Le Duan led a faithful and simple life, staying close to the people and showing his warm love and sincerity for everyone. He always listened to the people's ideas and paid attention to their aspirations. He valued highly the people's experiences in order to formulate positions and policies based on these valuable experiences.

Comrade Le Duan was a great compatriot and a genuine international communist. Throughout his life he followed the example of President Ho Chi Minh, paying attention and contributing to consolidating and strengthening international solidarity between revolutionary and progressive forces in the world in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. Following the path of the great Lenin and the October Revolution, he consistently tried to foster and strengthen the special friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and develop a special alliance between Vietnam and fraternal Laos and Cambodia and with other countries of the socialist community. He consistently paid attention to and studied international revolutionary experiences and kept himself well informed of international developments.

Comrade Le Duan has left us for good, but his memory will live forever in our party's and people's revolutionary cause. The history of our country will forever confirm his great services and outstanding contributions. His examples will help light the way for us forever.

Dear respected and beloved Comrade Le Duan, we respectfully bow down to bid our last farewell to you and share the grief of your family. We pledge to do our best to strengthen unity and singlemindedness within the entire party, people, and army around the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, strive to overcome the immediate difficulties, stabilize the situation in all respects, care for the people's life, develop the working people's right to collective mastery, step up the three revolutions, carry our socialist industrialization, and realize the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland of Vietnam with a view to leading our people's glorious revolutionary cause to final victory.

Burial Ceremony Held

BK150714 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Report on 15 July Hanoi burial service for late CPV General Secretary Le Duan]

[Summary] Following the memorial service for Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the burial ceremony was also held with full pomp. "With boundless sorrow, Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other comrades of the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat personally carried Comrade Le Duan's casket to the caisson.

Under an overcast sky, the funeral procession proceeded slowly from the Ba Dinh Square; passed through Chu Van An, Nguyen Thai Hoc, Giang Vo, and Cau Giay Streets; and reached the Mai Dich Cemetery -- the final resting place of comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

The procession was led by a vehicle carrying a portrait of Comrade Le Duan held by tow members of the honor guard, followed by another vehicle carrying the various orders and military standards testifying to the great, meritorious services rendered by Comrade Le Duan to the party and people as well as to his great contributions to strengthening militant solidarity and to peace and progress in the world. Next were the vehicles carrying representatives of VPA units in ceremonial uniform and vehicles laden with wreaths sent by the various party organizations, provinces, municipalities, sectors, and ministries from throughout the country and by delegations of the parties and governments of fraternal countries and diplomatic missions.

"Then came the caisson with Comrade Le Duan's casket, which was in a bright red lacquer and draped with the national flag. Seen next were the vehicles carrying Comrade Le Duan's relatives; Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and many other leading comrades of the party, state, front, and various sectors and branches at the central level and in Hanoi; and representatives of the country's 40 provinces, municipalities, and the special zone."

Lining up on both sides of the nearly 10-km route from Ba Dinh Square to the Mai Dich Cemetery were more than 100,000 people of all walks of life in the capital -- their faces showing portrait -- bidding their last farewell to respected and beloved Comrade Le Duan.

The vehicle carrying Comrade Le Duan's casket slowly approached the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Mai Dich Cemetery. The casket was respectfully placed by members of the honor guard onto a wooden stand in front of the National Service Monument, where Comrade Le Duan's portrait, together with an incense burner and two candles, had been laid out on a table covered with red cloth. The whole cemetery was imbued with an atmosphere of boundless sorrow as the "Requiem for Fallen Soldiers" was played.

At 0750 [0050 GMT] precisely, the burial ceremony officially began. Members of the honor guard stood at attention, and Comrade Le Duan's casket was slowly carried toward the grave site to the right of the National Service Monument. "Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tha, and many other leaders of our party and state walked closely beside Comrade Le Duan's casket. After the casket had been lowered into the grave, they threw in the first clods of earth as a gesture of final farewell to Comrade Le Duan."

At 0800 sharp, the participants at Comrade Le Duan's burial ceremony observed a 1st minute of silence. A final farewell was given to Comrade Le Duan in the form of a 21-gun salute.

Gorbachev Tribute in Moscow

W141643 Hanoi VNA in English 1635 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- A Soviet party and state delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow this afternoon to pay last homage to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The delegation included G. Aliyev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR; L.N. Zaykov, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and other party and state officials.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and his party then signed in the mourner's book. He asked Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem to convey deep condolences to the Vietnamese party, state and people, and affirmed that the Soviet Union always stood by Vietnam.

The same day, delegations of public offices and mass organizations in the Soviet capital came to the Vietnamese Embassy to pay last homage to the deceased general secretary.

HCM Acting Secretary' Tribute

BK150143 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Immediately after being informed of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's passing away, the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee met and decided to set up a funeral committee with Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and acting secretary of the City's party committee, as its head. The city's party committee also issued a circular to provide guidance for party and administrative organizations at all levels and all organs and enterprises in organizing memorial services for Comrade Le Duan with grand and respectful ceremonies and in preparing for party congresses at all echelons by taking practical action.

The Standing Committee of the city's party committee also instructed the propaganda and training section, the section for research on the party's history, and various information and press organs of the city to organize activities to introduce to the public the great services rendered by Comrade Le Duan to the revolutionary cause of the entire country in general and to the revolution in South Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City in particular, and to motivate all cadres, party members, and masses to emulate the shining example of Comrade Le Duan's devotion and sacrifice and to stay united around the party Central Committee so as to fulfill the current pressing tasks as best they can.

Ho Chi Minh City held a ceremony to pay homage to Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall. The delegation of the city's party committee headed by Comrade Mai Chi Tho noted in the funeral book: Boundless grief over the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, the outstanding leader of our party and people, whose revolutionary life was closely linked with the Nam Bo people. Comrade Le Duan outstandingly led the anti-French war of resistance in Nam Bo and shared the hardships and overcome all stormy trials together with the Nam Bo party organization and people during the 1954-1957 period. He always paid attention to leading and guiding the city's party organizations in all periods -- from the anti-French war of resistance up to the present. To remember his great services, we pledge to act upon his instructions and advice so as to be worthy of his solicitous concern and of the city that bears the name of Uncle Ho.

USSR, LPDR, PRK Tributes

BK141400 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Soviet Union led by Mr Ryzhkov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on Monday morning paid floral tribute to Party General Secretary Le Duan at the Ba Dinh meeting hall in Hanoi.

The delegation was accompanied by Mr Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers. The delegation's wreath bears the inscription "To the homage of Comrade Le Duan, an outstanding son of the Vietnamese people. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

After observing 1 minute of silence, Chairman Ryzhkov and other delegation members signed the mourners book and wrote the following: Comrade Le Duan, the eminent Vietnamese revolutionary, a comrade-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh, and a great friend of the Soviet people, has departed from us.

Comrade Le Duan, a fighter totally dedicated to the people, devoted his brilliant life to making true the dream of building a reunified and socialist Vietnam. Comrade Le Duan has won great respect in the international communist movement. His name will forever be a vivid example to fighters against imperialism and reactionaries for peace, independence, and social progress.

The same morning, the LPDR party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRF Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, also paid floral tribute to Party General Secretary Le Duan at the Ba Dinh meeting hall.

The delegation was accompanied by Mr Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnamese State Council. The delegation's wreath bears the inscription: Boundless Grief in Memory of Comrade Le Duan.

After a minute of silent respect General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and his delegation signed the mourners book. He wrote: The party, state, and Lao people of all nationalities are deeply grieved at the demise of Party General Secretary Le Duan, the outstanding disciple of the great President Ho Chi Minh, the eminent leader, and a great teacher at teaching of the CPV, a staunch fighter for communist ideals, absolutely loyal to the interests of the conscious people. Comrade Le Duan, as a staunch fighter in the international communist and workers movement and the national independence movement, constantly struggled for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, the strengthening of socialist community, and the militant solidarity of world revolutionary and peace forces. The name of Comrade Le Duan will live forever in the hearts of the Lao communists and people of all nationalities.

Also on Monday, a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party and president of the State Council, paid floral tribute to the Vietnamese leader.

The delegation was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Ministers Council. The delegation's wreath bears the inscription: Boundless grief for the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV and a noble friend of the Kampuchean people.

After observing a minute of silence, Heng Samrin and his delegation signed the mourners book and wrote the following: General Secretary Le Duan's demise is not only a great loss to the brotherly party and people of Vietnam but also a great loss to the entire party and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Comrade Le Duan is an outstanding son of the Vietnamese nation, a faithful disciple of President Ho Chi Minh. He is a national hero of Vietnam, a clear-sighted and active leader, a staunch fighter in the international communist movement, an experienced architect in building and consolidating the special militant solidarity between Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. He added great merits to the Kampuchean revolution.

We are deeply grieved at the death of Comrade Le Duan and we pledge to learn from his extremely noble and heroic examples, and to turn grief into combative might, to continue abiding by his ideas, especially constantly to develop and consolidate the special militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and make it evergreen and everlasting.

PRK Delegation Received

BK150445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] On 14 July 1986, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received at the Presidential Palace the PRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to attend the funeral of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. Present at the reception were Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the party, Central Committee; Vu Quan, member of the party Central Committee and head of its Foreign Relations Department; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs. Also present was PRK ambassador to our country Tep Henn.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed his sincere thanks to the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of Cambodia for having sent a high-ranking party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin to attend the funeral of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, thus bringing to the Vietnamese people their intimate feelings of fraternity and sharing with the latter their great loss.

The comrade general secretary also sincerely thanked the Cambodian party, state, and people for their high appreciation of the great contributions made by Comrade Le Duan to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people, to the strengthening and consolidation of the militant solidarity and special relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as to the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement.

On behalf of his delegation, Comrade Heng Samrin said: The death of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan is not only a great loss of the party and people of fraternal Vietnam but is also a great loss of the entire party and people of the PRK. Filled with emotions, he conveyed to our party, state, and people the profound condolences and boundless grief over Comrade Le Duan from the party Central Committee, state, and people of Cambodia.

LPDR Delegation Received

BK150739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] On 14 July, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received at the Presidential Palace the Lao party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, currently visiting Vietnam to attend the funeral ceremony of General Secretary Le Duan.

Present at the meeting were Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Van Linh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central and head of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Cambodia; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and Hoang Bich Son, vice minister of foreign affairs. Lao Ambassador to the SRV Kamphueun Tounalom as also on hand.

On behalf of the CPV, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed sincere thanks to the LPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of Laos for sending a high-ranking party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan to attend the funeral service of General Secretary Le Duan. The delegation has brought along profound fraternal sentiment for the Vietnamese people, and together with the Vietnamese people, shares the great loss. Comrade Truong Chinh also sincerely thanked the Lao party and state for their high appraisal of Comrade Le Duan's great contributions to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, to the consolidation and strengthening of the militant solidarity and special relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, as well as to the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation's movement.

On behalf of the Lao delegation, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan emotionally conveyed the Lao party, state, and people's profound condolences to the Vietnamese party, state, and people on the demise of General Secretary Le Duan. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said: Although Comrade Le Duan has passed away, his reputation lies forever in the hearts of the Lao Communists and people.

Diplomats' Last Respects 13 July

OW131628 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- More than 40 delegations of the diplomatic corps and other foreign missions today paid their last tributes to party General Secretary Le Duan at the Ba Dinh Hall where his body is lying in state. The homage payers included ambassadors, charges d'affaires a.i., permanent representatives of communist parties, UN agencies, the European Economic Community, foreign experts and guests now in Vietnam.

LPDR Delegations Last Respects

OW1451806 Hanoi VNA in English 1709 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- The Lao Party and state delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of the Council of Ministers, this morning paid tribute to the late General Secretary Le Duan who lies in state at Ba Dinh hall in Hanoi.

After a minute of silent respect, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane wrote in the condolences book:

"...Comrade Le Duan was a stubborn fighter of the international communist and workers' movement, and the movement for national liberation. He resolutely struggled for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, for enhancing the strength of the socialist community and the militant unity of the forces of revolution and peace the world over..."

Lao Leaders' Vientiane Tribute

OW141814 Hanoi VNA in English 1716 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- A Lao party and state delegation led by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly of Laos, and of the central committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane yesterday morning to pay its last tribute to party General Secretary Le Duan. The delegation also included Nouhak Phounsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit and Poun Sipaseuth, Political Bureau members of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Gandhi's New Delhi Tribute

OW141817 Hanoi VNA in English 1718 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 14 -- Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress Party (I) and prime minister, and Mrs. Rajiv Gandhi called at the Vietnamese Embassy in New Delhi today to pay their last homage to the late General Secretary Le Duan. The prime minister and Mrs. R. Gandhi signed in the mourners' book. Members of the diplomatic corps in New Delhi and representatives of the Indian people also came to pay their last tribute to the late Vietnamese leader.

Foreign Press Praises Le Duan

OW130805 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- The Soviet papers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA on July 11 published a common article about General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan under the title "An Outstanding Son of the Vietnamese People".

The Lao daily PASASON, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in an editorial on July 12 praised Le Duan's revolutionary activities and reaffirmed the determination of the Lao party, government and people to constantly develop the special solidarity, great friendship, militant alliance and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam as well as friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The paper also expressed the Lao people's determination to smash all acts of sabotage and division by the enemy, and successfully fulfill their tasks as practical deeds to greet the 4th congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The Kampuchean national biweekly PRACHEACHUN on July 11 frontpaged comrade Le Duan's portrait together with an editorial saying:

"Comrade Le Duan has fulfilled his noble mission. He has departed from us but his image and thoughts will live forever in the glorious cause of the party and people of Vietnam. His wish to build a socialist and mighty Vietnam with a happy life for the people will certainly become true".

In the German Democratic Republic, the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, BERLIN and TRIBUNE on July 11 carried Le Duan's portrait and articles highlighting his great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people and of other peoples.

The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA on July 10 said that Le Duan was "one of the most prominent activists in the recent history of Southeast Asia". "Comrade Le Duan's life was one of very diversified activities taking place in decisive stages, contributing to strengthening the national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Vietnamese people," PRENSA LATINA commented.

The daily RUDE PRAVO of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on July 11 said Le Duan's glorious accomplishments can be seen in the noble awards conferred on him including the Klement Gottwald Order of Czechoslovakia, the Lenin Order of the Soviet Union and the prize "for the promotion of peace among nations" of the International Lenin Prize Committee.

In its editorial, the Indian paper PATRIOT on July 12 wrote:

"The death of Le Duan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has removed one of the most towering personalities Asia's national liberation movements placed on the stage of contemporary history. He was a sincere architect of India-Vietnam friendship and cooperation among the states of Indochina and peace in Southeast Asia.

"It was a shining example of the astute leadership of Le Duan that, on the morrow of the country's liberation, the reunification of Vietnam was accomplished".

The statement of the Bangladesh Communist Party wrote: "The international communist movement will forever remember Comrade Le Duan as an international fighter for peace, democracy and progress all over the world".

The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID on July 11 wrote: "General Secretary Le Duan, a close comrade of President Ho Chi Minh, was one of the heroes of the struggle for national independence against the French and U.S. imperialist forces".

On the night of Le Duan's death, July 10, the Swedish Television beamed documentary films about the Vietnamese leader. The commentary said: "Le Duan was a successor to the revolutionary cause of President Ho Chi Minh and a leader who led the Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. war of aggression and reunify the country."

Mourning in Algiers

OW141821 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 14 -- Delegations of the Algerian party, state and mass organizations on July 13 called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Algiers to pay their last homage to party central secretary Le Duan.

The delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) party and the Government of Algeria was headed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the political Bureau, and head of the Secretariat, of the FLN Party Central Committee.

He wrote in the mourners' book: "On behalf of President Chadli Bendjedid and all FLN party members, I wish to extend to the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, to all party members and Comrade Le Duan's comrades-in-arms, our deep grief over the death of the man who had fought for his own country which was also for freedom, progress and human dignity all over the world..."

Paying homage to the Vietnamese leader were also the delegations of the General Union of Algerian Trade Unions and the Algerian Peasant's Union diplomatic missions and representations of communist parties and national liberation movements in Algiers.

VNA Biography of Le Duan

OW101629 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10 -- Following is the biography of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who died here this morning at the age of 79.

Comrade Le Duan was born on April 7, 1907 at Hau Kien village, Trieu Thanh commune, Trieu Phong district, Quang Tri province (now Binh Tri Thien province). Born into a family of working people with a tradition of patriotism he was early awakened to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Le Duan was among the first generation to respond to the appeal of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh) to follow the revolutionary path of Marxism-Leninism. He joined the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Association in 1928 and in 1930 became one of the first members of the Indochinese Communist Party. In 1931 he was a member of the Propaganda and Training Commission of the Regional Party Committee for Tonkin (North Vietnam) and the same year he was arrested in Haiphong by the French colonialist, sentenced to 20 (twenty) years of imprisonment and was detained in the prisons of Hanoi, Son La and Con Dao (Poulo Condor).

In these prisons, together with other members of the communist party he led the struggles against the harsh prison regime and organised political studies among the prisoners.

In 1936 due to the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the success of the Popular Front in France the colonial administration in Indochina was forced to release many Vietnamese revolutionaries including Le Duan. Immediately after his release, Le Duan engaged in active revolutionary activities in the central Vietnam provinces, implemented the party Central Committee's decision to found the Indochinese Democratic Front aimed at mobilizing and rallying the masses for the struggle against the colonial reactionaries and against the fascist and war danger. In 1937 Le Duan was appointed secretary of the Regional Party Committee for Central Vietnam and from then to 1939 his active activities made an important contribution to taking the revolution to a high tide throughout the country.

In 1939 Le Duan was appointed to the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee and later that year together with Nguyen Van Cu, secretary general of the party, he chaired the 6th Plenary Meeting of the party Central Committee which decided to found the Indochinese anti-imperialist front in replacement of the Democratic Front, switching the revolutionary struggle to a new period.

In 1940 he was again arrested, this time in Saigon, and was given ten years imprisonment and deported to Con Dao (Poulo Condor) for the second time until the success of the August Revolution in 1945 when he was welcomed back to the mainland by the party and government and joined the resistance in the south.

In 1946 he went to Hanoi and worked beside President Ho Chi Minh, contributing together with the party Central Committee to preparing for the anti-French war of resistance. Later that year he was assigned by President Ho and the party Central Committee to lead the resistance in the south. At the 2nd National Congress of the party in 1951 he was elected to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. From 1946 to 1954 in his position as secretary of the Regional Party Committee for South Vietnam, then secretary of the party Central Commission for the south, he led the southern party organization in organizing the resistance in the south and carrying out the land reform in the liberated zones.

From 1954 to 1957, following the Geneva Agreement, Le Duan stayed back in the south to lead the revolutionary movement. During those extremely difficult years he lived among the people and under their protection, operating in remote rural areas and in urban centres to consolidate the revolutionary bases in preparation for the fight against the American interventionists.

In 1957 the party Central Committee appointed him to lead the general affairs of the party beside President Ho Chi Minh. In 1960, at the 3rd National Congress of the party, on behalf of the Central Committee Le Duan presented the political report in which he pointed out the two strategic tasks of the revolution, i.e. carrying out the socialist revolution in the north and completing the national people's democratic revolution in the south, combining the revolution in both zones with a view to completing national liberation and achieving national reunification. At this congress, he was again elected to the Central Committee and to the Political Bureau and named to the post of first secretary of the party and secretary of the Central Party Commission for the Vietnam People's Army.

Throughout the fifteen years at these posts, in the conditions of the country experiencing extremely serious trials and in a very complicated development of the international situation, Le Duan together with the Political Bureau and the Central Committee persisted in the line of independence and sovereignty while enlisting international aid, assistance and solidarity, clearsightedly leading the people and the revolutionary armed forces throughout the country to defeat the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, liberate the south, reunify the country and take the whole country in the advance to socialism.

At the 4th National Congress of the party in 1976 and the 5th National Congress in 1982 Le Duan was again elected to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau and was made general secretary.

At the 4th Party Congress, the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Le Duan summed up the victory of the anti-U.S. resistance and laid down the general line of the socialist revolution in the country.

At the 5th National Congress of the party, on behalf of the party Central Committee, Le Duan presented the political report, pointing to the two strategic tasks, i.e. successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist mother-land, at the same time laying down the economic strategy in the first stage of the transitional period.

For more than ten years now, uniting around the Central Committee led by Le Duan, the Vietnamese people and army have fought courageously and won victories in two wars of national defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their agents on the southwestern and northern borders, and achieving important successes in the economic rehabilitation, transformation and development and cultural development along the socialist line.

An excellent and close disciple of beloved Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan was an eminent leader of the party and a creative and imaginative theoretician endowed with valuable virtues, especially his profound humanism, simple manners and modesty. In his international activities Le Duan made an important contribution to building and consolidating the special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, consolidating and developing Vietnam's all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, to the persistent struggle to preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism. Strengthen the militant solidarity within the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement. [sentence as received]

Le Duan was a deputy to the National Assembly from the 2nd to the present 7th legislature.

In view of his great contributions, the party and state have awarded him the Sao Vang (Gold Star) Order. Many fraternal countries like the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Poland, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, and Czechoslovakia have also conferred many high distinctions on him. The international Lenin Prize Committee has conferred on him the prize "for the consolidation of peace among nations."

Le Duan's Writing Praised

OW121629 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jul 12 -- "Comrade Le Duan, an excellent disciple of the great President Ho Chi Minh, is a creative Marxist-Leninist and a great theoretician, who made valuable contributions to building the theory of the Vietnamese revolution," says NHAN DAN in an article today.

NHAN DAN continues: "His first work published by the Su That (Truth) publishing house in 1955 was 'method of propagating the party's policies to the masses'. Since then 142 book titles written by him have been published with a total of 17,280 pages and 5,125,000 copies.

"In 1965 when the U.S. directly invaded South Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh, the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam raised the determination and the line of defeating the U.S. imperialists on the Vietnamese battlefield. This strategic determination was presented by Comrade Le Duan in his work 'We Will Win and the Enemy Will Be Defeated'.

"In 1970, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the party, he wrote the work titled 'Under the Party's Glorious Banner, for Independence, Freedom and Socialism, Let us Advance to New Victories', summarizing the lessons of the national democratic revolution in Vietnam, and as an initial step raising the principled questions of taking Vietnam from a small production to a large-scale socialist production.

"In 1982, when economic construction was drawing much attention from the entire party and people, Le Duan published the works titled 'Let Us Firmly Grasp the Law and Renew Economic Management' and 'The Basic Contents of Socialist Revolution in Vietnam'. He also wrote some works about the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union such as the one entitled 'Let Us March Forward Under the Banner of the Great October Revolution'.

Many of Le Duan's works have been translated into foreign languages and published in many countries.

SHEVARDNDZE RECEIVES NGUYEN CO THACH IN MOSCOW

OW131719 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 13 -- Soviet Foreign Minister E. Shevardnadze received his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach in Moscow on July 11.

The Soviet foreign minister expressed his profound condolences on the death on July 10 of the Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan who, he said, was a great friend of the Soviet Union and a famous activist of the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on the promotion of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and other international issues of mutual concern.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the high development of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. They held that the friendship between the two countries is a great fruit of the two peoples and an important factor for the consolidation of the socialist community.

The two sides affirmed their continued coordination in the struggle to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and consolidate peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and in the world.

TRUONG CHINH ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING 9 JULY

BK111110 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jul 6

[Text] The Second National Meeting of Good Nephews and Nieces of Uncle Ho closed Wednesday [9 July]. Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council, cordially met with the children and gave them gifts. The meeting sent letters to the Executive Committee of the World Peace Council and the March for Peace organization.

LE DUAN 5 JULY GREETING TO POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

OW051521 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has extended his warmest congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his re-election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (P.U.W.P.) The congratulatory message wishes the fraternal Polish people under the leadership of the P.U.W.P. headed by him success in carrying out the tasks adopted by the recent 10th Congress of the P.U.W.P. and still greater achievements in their national construction.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

BK110928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] After attending the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party, our party's delegation headed by Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State, has returned to Hanoi.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN SAYS USSR EMBASSY UNDER INVESTIGATION

BK100822 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says three government departments are investigating a claim that the Soviet Embassy in Canberra is intercepting telecommunications. The claim has been made by the head of the Strategic and Defense Study Center at the Australian National University, Dr Des Ball. Dr Ball says the Soviet Embassy is using a microwave dish to monitor telephone conversations, telexes, and computer information.

He says that while he was in the United States recently he was shown a list drawn up by the American Central Intelligence Agency of Soviet diplomatic posts used for spying and Canberra was included. Mr Hayden said Dr Ball's claim was being investigated by the Foreign Affairs Department, the Defense Department, and the Attorney General's Department. He said that if the claim was verified it would be a serious violation of the obligations of a foreign embassy and in breach of the Australia law.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE COMMENTS ON AGREEMENT ON FRENCH AGENTSOpposition Claims Rubbish

HK120719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 12 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government Saturday dismissed opposition claims that a deal had been made to release two French agents jailed for manslaughter well before a United Nations ruling required it. Prime Minister David Lange described as "rubbish" claims by the opposition National Party that his government had made a deal with France mid-June for the expulsion of the pair. Major Alain Mafart and captain Dominique Prieur have served eight months of 10-year jail terms in New Zealand for involvement in the bombing and sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour a year ago, in which one crew member died.

The opposition claims were made after the government revealed that deportation orders for the pair, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, had been signed on June 24. Immigration Minister Kerry Burke, confirming he signed the orders three weeks ago, said they were completed "on a contingency basis."

Opposition leader Jim Bolger claimed the signing showed the government had been taking steps to release the pair even before the ruling of U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar was known. Mr. Perez de Cuellar ruled early this week the two agents should be deported to the French military base of Hao Atoll in the South Pacific to serve three more years before being allowed to return to France. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the pair should be deported from New Zealand by July 25, one month and three days after the signing of the deportation orders, which must be signed at least a month before anyone held in a New Zealand jail can be deported.

Mr Bolger said the episode "seems more than coincidental," especially since the early signing "just happened" to allow the New Zealand Government to comply with the United Nations terms.

But Mr Lange said Saturday there had been no early deal over the pair's release. He said he did not know why such deportation orders for the pair had not "been signed as a matter of course...the moment these two were put in prison," as it was inevitable that they would be deported at the end of their terms.

Mr Lange added that while deportation orders were "a matter of course, you do not as a matter of course make a release order (to free the two from jail) and release orders have not been made." He accused Mr Bolger of being "a political neanderthal" and said he had taken "a long time to begin making accusations" over moves to end the Rainbow Warrior row between France and New Zealand.

Lange on Deportation Plans

HK140810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0805 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 14 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Air Force will fly the two French agents jailed here for their part in the Rainbow Warrior bombing back to French control next week, Prime Minister David Lange confirmed Monday. He told a press conference the pair would be flown "somewhere in the Pacific" to be handed over to French authorities between July 22 and 25.

The deportation order signed by the government in late June becomes valid on July 22, and Mr Lange said the pair would be back in French hands within three days of that, as required by the United Nations adjudication on the Rainbow Warrior row. "There is a 28-day limbo period during which no release order (for the pair) can be activated," Mr Lange told journalists. "There must be by the 25th of July an apology and compensation (payment by the French Government) and by the 23rd of July there will be an end to the appeal period under the deportation law." Under New Zealand law the two agents, serving ten-year jail terms for their part in the July 10, 1985 bombing of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior, have 28 days to appeal against any deportation order.

Mr Lange said a New Zealand military plane would fly the pair, Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart, from New Zealand soil. "I am not of a mind that a French military plane should come here, and it won't be a civilian plane (which transports the pair from New Zealand). It will be an air force plane," he said. Mr Lange said it "would be most unlikely to be Tahiti" to which the pair would be flown. "There are a range of places in the Pacific where they could go to transplane (sic)," he said. [quotation marks as received] The settlement reportedly calls for the French agents to spend three years on Hao Atoll in the South Pacific. Sources said tonight that if France met the conditions of the agreement imposed by the United Nations ruling in the next week, the pair could fly from Auckland as early as Tuesday July 22.

Meanwhile, in Wellington Monday night about one hundred protesters booed and jeered diplomats and other guests as they arrived for a reception to mark Bastille Day. A low-ranking cabinet minister was to attend the celebration on behalf of the New Zealand Government.

NUNS RELEASE NEAR: U.S. MISSIONARY STILL MISSING

HK150213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The 10 Carmelite nuns kidnapped by armed men in Marawi City last Friday are expected to be released within 24 hours. Military authorities in Marawi City said the nuns' kidnappers have been identified and have made contact with officials. However the fate of the American missionary kidnapped last Saturday also from Marawi City remains unknown. No contact has been made with his abductors who are believed to be followers of the ousted Lanao del Sur [governor] Ali Dimaporo. Military operations have been launched to rescue the kidnap victims.

Meanwhile in Manila, President Corazon Aquino said the government was being cautious in seeking to free 10 Filipino nuns and the U.S. missionary kidnapped by unidentified Muslim abductors in violence-prone sovereign Philippine region. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said he will enlist the help of two influential Muslim families from Lanao Del Sur Province. There was no ransom demand or message from the abductors.

'In Good Condition'

HK150839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 15 (AFP) -- Abductors are keeping an American Protestant missionary and 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns in four separate hideouts in Mindanao Island, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Tuesday. Colonel Buenaventura Tabo, of the regional military command in Central Mindanao, said they had received reports that all 11 captives were in good condition, PNA said.

The Carmelite sisters, abducted in a retreat house in the Moslem city of Marawi on Friday, were segregated in three groups to discourage possible rescue operations from being mounted by the military, PNA quoted a military source as saying. American missionary Brian Lawrence, who was abducted at his apartment in Marawi on Saturday, was taken by his captors to a place near Lake Lanao, the agency added.

Col Tabo said they could not yet ascertain whether the abductors of the nuns and the missionary belonged to the same group, the agency said. The report could not be officially confirmed here. Military officials in Marawi earlier accused renegade Moslem separatists of kidnapping the 10 nuns, and said they were preparing to meet with the abductors of the American missionary.

'Rescue Operations' Underway

HK150415 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] [By Vic Arevalo] Zamboanga City -- Muslim terrorists who are out to embarrass the new administration and the military were suspected yesterday to be behind the kidnapping of 10 Carmelite nuns in Marawi City last Friday.

Brig Gen Pedro Balbanero, Southern Command deputy chief, said rescue operations are now being conducted by elements of the 24th Army Infantry battalion under the 21st Infantry brigade of the First Army Tabak division headed by Col Raul Aquino.

Balbanero said military authorities had not yet identified the kidnappers, but it was suspected that the abduction was similar to that of Fr. Michael Gigord, Mindanao State University chaplain, a few weeks ago. [passage omitted]

COMMUNISTS SEEK AID FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

HK130706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 13 (AFP) -- Philippine communist guerrillas are now seeking aid from communist-bloc governments to bolster their armed campaign, newspapers here Sunday quoted the Armed Forces second-in-command as saying.

The military was checking reports that some New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas have undergone training in an unspecified Asian country, Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Eduardo Ermita said in interviews published in two Manila newspapers Sunday. The leadership of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines has realized that its 16,500 strong NPA could not advance its cause by relying on indigenous sources of firearms, Major General Ermita told the TRIBUNE and MALAYA dailies. One possible sponsor was the unspecified Asian country, which had a large stockpile of U.S.-made weapons, similar to rifles used by the rebels, he added.

The military has previously said the NPA relied mainly on firearms captured from government troops and received no support from any foreign government. The guerrillas had recently stepped up their armed campaign, despite ongoing discussion for proposed ceasefire talks, in a bid to attract attention to themselves, the general said.

President Corazon Aquino initiated the talks in a bid to seek a political solution to the 17-year-old insurgency which has claimed thousands of lives. Maj Gen Ermita could not be reached for comment Sunday, and military spokesmen contacted could not immediately confirm the report.

NPA TEAMS SENT TO 'NEARBY COUNTRY' FOR TRAINING

HK031537 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Four to six teams, composed of the elite members of the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), were sent recently to a nearby country to undergo a rigorous training course on the various aspects of guerrilla warfare.

A reliable source revealed that besides military training, the training program prepared by the foreign country includes lectures and teach-ins to improve the political capability of the NPA trainees to harness mass base support.

The training of the NPA rebels abroad, the source said, was made possible by virtue of an agreement between the CPP and some world labor groups.

He stressed that while the CPP was formed to adhere to the Mao Zedong line of thinking and ideology, the local communist movement realized that its objective to take over the government and the country would not materialize without foreign support, financially or otherwise.

China has maintained a neutral stance on its relations with the local communist movement.

China, in fact, views the Soviet Union, not the United States, as the main threat to the security of the entire Asian hemisphere.

In the absence of support from China, even on an indirect basis, the CPP, in its last plenary session last year, decided to enlist the support of other communist countries.

It was also agreed during the plenum that the CPP would seek the support of a big communist country without losing its independence or "face" as a communist organization built around the Mao Zedong ideology.

The source emphasized that the support extended by a nearby country is of utmost significance and should be viewed with alarm.

The decision to send teams for training abroad, he said, could be part of the program of the communist movement, which proposed the launching of what it described as a "People's War."

The underground movement, the source disclosed, already reached the stage where it now enjoys a "strategic offensive" in some areas and a "strategic stalemate" in certain areas.

The CPP counts on the support of 16,000 full-time guerrillas who are well-equipped and a mass base support of more than one million.

Political support comes from militant trade unions, student organizations, and human rights groups which operate under the umbrella of the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Of the country's 72 provinces, the CPP and the NPA, the source said, operate in at least 63 provinces and have expanded their sphere of influence in many of the country's 41,000 barangays.

Strategic offensive arises when the CPP-NPA reached the stage where it initiated the offensive against government forces because of their superiority in number and equipment in certain areas.

Strategic stalemate occurs when the CPP NPA forces are equal in strength and in size to government forces

Former Sen Jose W. Diokno, who was appointed one of two government negotiators in the peace talks with the rebels, said the negotiations would start soon as feelers have already been sent to the NDF.

The talks, however, may bog down because of the impossible demands of the communist movement which include the abrogation of the military bases' agreement.

NEGOTIATOR SAYS TRUCE TALKS YET TO BEGIN

HK091444 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Jul 86 p 21

[Text] Official ceasefire talks between the Aquino government and communist insurgents will most likely start in August.

The National Democratic Front [NDF]-Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]-New People's Army panel is still putting together a comprehensive proposal for ceasefire, and ultimately for a political settlement.

Satur Ocampo, one of the NDF negotiators, disclosed this last Sunday to a group of women journalists. He said Antonio Zumel and himself have not yet met with the representatives of the Aquino government -- Presidential Commission of Human Rights Chairman Jose W. Diokno and Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra.

Ocampo said he and Zumel have received various proposals from their regional commands and are studying these.

Implementation of a genuine land reform program as a prerequisite to a political settlement is a common feature of the submitted proposals, he said.

BUSINESS DAY published a story June 30 quoting a draft document of the central committee of CPP which proposed a two-phase formula for peace: ceasefire and political settlement. The draft document also set down conditions for each phase.

Ocampo clarified that the draft document came from NDF. The CPP central committee has yet to submit its proposals.

In earlier published interviews Ocampo and Zumel said NDF should be the party to negotiate with the Aquino government because it represents a wider number of organizations, including CPP.

Ocampo said they are waiting for word if the government will accept NDF as the [preceding word in italics] body to negotiate with, instead of the central leadership of CPP, with which President Corazon C. Aquino had said she would like to deal.

Sources in the underground left said the Aquino government will most likely recognize NDF as the negotiating party.

The NDF, CPP, and NPA jointly wrote President Aquino and said her government should negotiate with NDF and added that the top leadership of CPP can authorize NDF to do so. With this, observers said, the left may be paving the way for the acceptance of NDF as part of a provisional government. This is so because CPP appears to be the strongest and most organized group in NDF, sources said, adding that CPP is in "Political command" of NDF.

Ocampo was asked if he favored the ouster of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from the Aquino Cabinet as a condition for ceasefire.

He noted that the Cagayan regional command of NDF has asked for Enrile's ouster.

"I'm not for it. The choice of a defense minister is the prerogative of the President. We do not want to impose our will on her," Ocampo said.

COMMUNIST PARTY NEGOTIATOR ON COALITION

HK080745 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] A coalition between the left and the Aquino government is desirable, but it still is a remote possibility, says Satur Ocampo, one of the two peace negotiators for the rebel forces.

In fact, he believes, a coalition government is the "extremest [as published] possibility among the outcomes expected from cease-fire talks between the government and the insurgents.

In a long talk with the "CHRONICLE" Thursday, Ocampo took pains to project a reasonable stance, explaining how he and his comrades were taking grave personal risks to find, through negotiations, a "better way" toward change.

Ocampo is pleased that President Aquino has invited the rebel to the negotiating table.

"It is a signal that she recognizes we are not mere outlaws," Ocampo said. "We are proceeding on the assumption that we are being given due respect as Filipinos who want change."

The underground revolutionary forces have named Ocampo and Antonio Zumel as cease-fire negotiators, representing the National Democratic Front (NDF), Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA).

Ocampo explained that the original concept of a coalition government as a unit of all democratic forces of the left was different from the coalition being speculated on between the left and the Aquino Government.

Jose Ma. Sison, alleged founder of the Communist Party, has been quoted as saying that a new coalition government between the Communist party and the Aquino government is possible.

At last Monday's Kapihan sa Manila Hotel [coffee shop at Manila Hotel] Sison predicted that economic and political difficulties would make the Aquino Government "desperate enough to see that the revolutionary forces can take part in the new coalition government."

"Joma speaks for himself," said Ocampo, explaining that Sison was not a designated spokesman for the revolutionary forces.

"A coalition government, could only be possible if certain conditions are met," Ocampo said. "We have to find significant areas where we can work together. You cannot just join forces until you have found something in common.

The search for that significant area is what the ceasefire talks are all about. "We know that we do not exactly see eye to eye, but there are areas where we can agree. Let us start where we can agree."

One point of agreement, he believes, is that both government and the left are committed to "the interests of the people as the primary consideration."

His mood is upbeat, earnest. "What we want to establish is our earnestness in entering a new arena of political activity," Ocampo said. "The perception of the party is that the people want peace. We want to give peace a chance. We look at the talks as perhaps a better way to effect the changes we want."

Speaking for himself, Ocampo said he wanted to help President Aquino work out changes in Government. He assured "THE CHRONICLE" that many of his comrades were of the same mind.

On the venue of the peace talks, Ocampo promised to "make it easy," especially for government negotiator Jose W. Diokno, who is ailing. "We will come to where they are," he said.

The other government negotiator is Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr.

Cooperation and "Openness" will mark the left's participation in the talks, Ocampo said. "We are laying our cards on the table."

He expressed apprehension, however, that the talks may become "a media show," referring to a tendency in media to sensationalize incidents that could muddle the talks. Diokno himself is against media coverage for the negotiations.

Although certain issues like the dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) and the return of the military to barracks are clear demands of the rebels, they are, Ocampo said, open to how this should be done. Mechanisms must be worked out, he said, and these may include provisions for gradual pullouts.

Ocampo, who escaped last year after more than nine years of political detention in military camp, expressed "great reservations" about the implementation of a ceasefire once an agreement is reached.

While both the government and the rebels have "established our common concern for the welfare of the people," he described the Enrile-Ramos bloc and the United States as powerful forces "averse to the peace talks."

MITRA SAYS NO CONTACT WITH OCAMPO, ZUMEL

HK110959 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 11 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas killed eight people in an attack on a cattle ranch in the northern province of Cagayan Friday, the Defense Ministry said here. The Defense Ministry, quoting the ranch's owner, said that the government militiamen deployed at the ranch and women were among the eight fatalities. The New People's Army (NPA) also kidnapped a ranchhand and burned down a house the dawn attack near Tuao Town, some 350 kilometers (210 miles) north of Manila, a Defense Ministry spokesman said. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was informed of the raid by the ranch owner, Mayor Leonardo Mambo, the spokesman added. The NPA is the 17-year-old military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines. The armed forces put the NPA's total armed strength at 16,500 but the U.S. Defense Department says they now number more than 22,000.

In another development, a Philippine Government negotiator to proposed talks with the communist insurgents said Friday there has been no word from the rebels' two representatives. "We have not had any contact at all with either Tony Zumel or Satur Ocampo," said Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, who was appointed by President Corazon Aquino to sit down with the rebels.

"No talks have started...but we are ready and we are waiting for them. They know how to reach us," the minister said in an interview on state television. Mr Mitra earlier said that he and his fellow government representative, human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, had expected to finalize a timetable and venue for talks with the National Democratic Front (NDF) emissaries by July 7. The NDF groups the Communist Party of the Philippines, the NPA and six other organizations. Ms Aquino initiated the talks in hopes of resolving the 17-year-old insurgency, which has claimed thousands of lives.

Sees CPP-NDF Internal Problems

OW081319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 8 KYODO -- Internal problems within the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the underground leftwing coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) may be delaying the ceasefire talks between the Philippine Government and insurgents, a high government official said Tuesday. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of the government ceasefire negotiators appointed by President Corazon Aquino, added that the absence of a two-way link with rebel emissaries is also slowing down the start of formal negotiations with the NDF.

Mitra and human rights lawyer Jose Diokno have met several times with emissaries of rebel negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, both former journalists, but have not had direct contact with them since the NDF appointed its representatives to the talks last month. "The CPP-NDF have not gotten themselves together yet," Mitra said. "They have probably not yet resolved their stand in negotiating with the Aquino government." "They are supposed to get in touch with us, but apparently nothing has happened yet," he said. "We are losing momentum owing to the delays."

In the latest meeting between Mitra and two NDF emissaries, held on Wednesday last week, guidelines for the formal talks were discussed for more than two hours according to Mitra. He told reporters that he expected the agenda of the talks to be ironed out by Tuesday this week and hoped to sit down with Ocampo and Zumel immediately. "We are eagerly waiting. They know where we are at anytime, but we don't have any idea where to get in touch with them," Mitra said.

The NDF groups the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) with other outlawed workers, peasants, youth and religious organizations. It said last month that it can speak for the CPP and the NPA in talks that may lead to the end of the 17-year armed insurgency.

PAPER VIEWS 'CPP-NPA POWER STRUGGLE'

HK091530 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 8 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The CPP-NPA Power Struggle"]

[Text] Latest reports say there is today a fierce ongoing power struggle for the leadership of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA with the Salas-Baylosis group losing out to a new man, Benito Tiamzon. Apparently, Tiamzon counts with the support of Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, both former newsmen. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has likewise confirmed the rift within the party which has resulted in a fragmentation of the movement.

That the communist movement in the Philippines should be divided into factions is not, of course, unusual. This is a historical fact which began in the Soviet Union after Lenin's death. The struggle for power between Stalin and Trotsky led to Trotsky fleeing to Mexico where he met a violent death at the hands of a hired assassin.

In China during the sixties, there was the deadly conflict between Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi. Here in the fifties there was the struggle for power between the Taruc and the Lava factions, followed in the event by the Sumulong-Dante rift.

How the government's peace emissaries handle this ticklish situation will be a challenge to their skill. Will they talk to only one group or will they also reach the other group. How will the hardliner be treated as against the moderates?

It must be remembered that the military are getting the brunt of the fighting against one group. Whatever takes place in the negotiations will have a vital implication on defense and military policies. And so with the struggle for power between the two CPP/NPA groups.

Unquestionably, the rift within the communist movement has to do with the ceasefire and peace negotiations. How deep the disagreement is, one can only guess. It is important that the government authorities concerned carefully assess the present movement before making any commitments. If they are careless or outwitted, more problems and more profound complications can only ensure.

SAMAR REBELS REVEAL CEASEFIRE ATTITUDE POLICIES

HK040503 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Jun Bandayrel: "Samar Rebels Air Hope on Truce Talks" -- Part I]

[Text] Communist leaders in Samar have dismissed government overtures for a regional ceasefire, saying that the issue of truce is a national concern that should be discussed between President Aquino and the national leadership of the revolutionary movement.

In a press conference with Manila-based newsmen held deep in the mountains of Bassey, Western Samar, last Sunday, the dissidents also announced a policy of restraint in tactical offensives against the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] in support of the ceasefire talks.

The leaders identified themselves as Ka [short for Kasama, or comrade] Larry, 32, of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP); Ka Danny, 31, of the National Democratic Front (NDF); and Ka Dodong, 33, of the New People's Army (NPA).

Ka Danny said that the ceasefire is a national concern "and because of this, the national leadership of Cory (Aquino) and the revolutionary movement are in a position to discuss this."

In the case of regional ceasefire as proposed by military authorities, he said that certain demands by the NDF-CPP-NPA movement cannot be met, such as free distribution of land to the peasants and the dismantling of U.S. military bases in the country.

He charged that the Enrile-Ramos bloc in the government is not really interested in the ceasefire issue. "In fact, they are hell-bent on destroying the revolutionary movement" based on their pronouncements, he said.

Ka Danny tagged Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, as "ultra-rightists" who want to "destroy the NPA as a solution to the peace and order" problem.

"If Cory can control Enrile and Ramos, the ceasefire can push through," he said.

"Our sincere support for President Aquino's ceasefire initiative is shown in our restraint in the conduct of our military actions," he said.

Ka Dodong cited NPA reports that the number of NPA-initiated assaults have dropped since the February uprising. From a monthly average of five offensives since February, this has decreased to two as of last month, he said.

"This, however, does not mean that we will not hold tactical offensives to defend ourselves and the masses," he said, pointing out that this military policy is "active defense" to protect the "gains of the national democratic revolution reached in guerrilla zones and bases."

The NPA spokesman said the guerrillas now operate in two-thirds of the island of Samar, comprising three fronts or base areas. About 70 percent of the 1,600 barrios in Samar have been organized by the NPA, he claimed.

Ka Larry, the CPP spokesman, charged that military authorities on the island are not really laying down favorable conditions for a cease-fire to be fruitful.

He noted the AFP troop buildup in the three Samar provinces, including the deployment of the 56th Army Infantry Battalion last May in Wright, Western Samar.

Despite this turn of events, the three guerrilla leaders have expressed optimism about the success of the truce talks. Ka Larry said the talks should tackle the peasants' demand for land ownership and the dismantling of U.S. bases, among others.

"Kung makukuha naman ang mga kahilingan ng mga mamamayan through peaceful means, bakit maglalaban pa? (If the people's demands can be gained through peaceful means, why fight?)," he said.

Details of News Conference

HK050106 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Ma Ceres P. Doyo -- Quotation Marks as published]

[Text] (Over the weekend, SUNDAY INQUIRER staffer Ma Ceres P. Doyo and four TV and print journalists from Manila attended a press conference called by communist rebels in Samar. The press con was held in one of the New people's Army's Front two camps in the forest where a hundred or so red fighters undergo military ideological and political training.

To get there, the journalist flew to Tacloban City, then took a two-hour pumpboat ride to a barrio in Samar from where they started a gruelling four-hour trek through slippery mountain trails.

Spokesman at the press con were Samar National Democratic Front head Ka Danny, 31, Communist Party head Ka Larry, 32 and NPA head Ka Dodong, 33, (Ka Danny and Ka Larry are both former seminarians while Ka Dondong is a former veterinary medicine student)

Basey, Western Samar -- Rebel leaders here declared open support for President Aquino's call for ceasefire talks and claimed to have exercised restraint in their tactical offensives, notwithstanding military buildup on the island.

In a press conference held June 29 in an NPA training camp in the mountains of Western Samar, top communist leaders on the island said they "openly support the sincere efforts of the President to make peace and reconciliation a reality.

This is shown in our restraining in conducting military actions. But confronted by an aggressive enemy, we cannot help but defend ourselves and the people in the island," they said,

Three provinces comprise Samar, one of the poorest and most neglected islands in the country. It is considered a stronghold of armed dissidents.

NPA local chief Ka Dong said rebel offensives were launched in 1984, 80 in 1985, and only 20 the past six months.

In their statement released to print and TV journalists, the communist rebels said the frequency of military operations against the NPA have also declined. According to them, however, this was because the government troops are "overstretched, overworked and demoralized."

As early as February, the military began withdrawing some of its smaller detachments in the interior, they said.

The rebels, however, noted that in the third week of May, the army deployed its 56th Infantry Battalion in Hinabangan, Western Samar. This, they said, cast doubts on the ceasefire offer of regional commander Brig. Gen. Benjamin Cruz.

The rebels also released a list of alleged military abuses committed in Samar since President Aquino took over in February.

Although the military outnumbers the NPA by a ratio of 10 to 1 in Samar, the rebels said they have advanced from one victory to another. The NPA leaders declined to give the exact number of their red fighters in the island but said they are "in the hundreds."

One of the rebel's demands calls for the implementation of a genuine land reform nationwide. The rebels, however, said that in Samar they have carried out a land reform program that has brought about a minimum reduction in land rents mutual labor exchange among peasants, abolition of usury, and payment of fair wages to farmlands.

It is not true, they said, that they would readily lay down their arms in exchange for medical supplies and a resettlement area as reported by Sr. Gemma Silverio. The Missionary of the Sacred Heart nun tried to negotiate with the Samar rebels a couple of months ago.

"We don't mean to question the sincerity of Sr. Gemma's peace mission," the Samar CPP/NPA/NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front] statement said. But, according to the statement, her effort just seemed to fit into a two-pronger (military) maneuver against us. (Our) leaders were made to look ridiculous in the newspapers which made it appear that they were asking the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] top brass, through Sr. Gemma, for medical care and resettlement area in exchange for their surrender.

The rebels said they will not enter into any ceasefire negotiation at their level. Meaningful peace talks, they added can only be achieved at the national level.

One disadvantage of a local ceasefire is that it will divide revolutionary fences while allowing the military to concentrate its troops against NPA units which choose to fight it out, they pointed out.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, NDF head Ka Danny said "are wary of the rebels getting into the peace talks." They only want to quash the revolutionary movement. They are ultra-rightists."

CPP head Ka Larry said that even if the two military headers are still in government, a ceasefire can still be worked out if the president can control them and the armed forces.

The rebels said they believe in the sincerity of Jose Diokno and Ramon Mitra, the government representatives in the ceasefire talks. They also expressed confidence in their leaders, Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, because "they carry the aspirations of the masses."

NEGROS POSITION PAPER OUTLINES REBEL DEMANDS

HK040624 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Jul 86 p 6

[By Staff Member Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] The communist leadership in Negros island is in the mood for peace. To show that President Aquino's call to "give peace a chance" has not fallen on deaf ears, the New People's Army, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the National Democratic Front of Negros have prepared a position paper suggesting how to implement genuine land reform and how they can help the government speed rural progress.

Peasants and farm workers have "a wide space for freedom but not yet for livelihood," under the new government of President Cory Aquino, the communist leadership in Negros also said in their paper, "Economic Up-liftment of the Masses is the Road to Peace."

Calling for the implementation of genuine land reform, the paper also noted the need for government financial and technological assistance to beneficiaries.

The paper, prepared in early June, was made public by Bishop Antonio Fortich of Bacolod.

The peasant dream of owning land, the paper said, is "not a distant reality." "It can be achieved in the shortest possible time and in a peaceful way" through "the voluntary act" of landowners and church mediations.

In line with its desire to cooperate with government even while the cease-fire talks are being held on the national level, the Negros dissidents suggested "the local mass organizations under the influence of the NPA" as channels government could use in carrying out an agro-forestry program.

The paper promised full program implementation, wise use of resources, and employment generation in the countryside with NPA assistance.

The preservation of forest and reforestation of denuded areas are "urgent needs." "Proper ecological balance is a necessary requisite for strategic and large-scale agricultural production," the paper said.

The paper called on government to provide "substantial hectareage of land feasible for cooperative farming." It also said that Negros peasants' and farm workers' demands coincide with the efforts of many sugar planters to implement land reform.

Sugarcane planters and landowners, the paper observed, "have already reached a remarkable level of social concern." This is because "they themselves are victims of fascist economic plunder" and had fought alongside peasants in anti-fascist battles.

The paper lists the demands of peasant and farm workers as:

1. Land reform of a minimum of 10 percent of sugarcane lands.
2. Free distribution or free use of all lands sequestered from Marcos cronies.

3. Free distribution or free use of all lands foreclosed by government of private banks.
4. Free use of vacant lots in plantations where land reform is not yet in effect.
5. Purchase of sugarcane lands by peasants from landowners at a "very low price and on an easy-term-payment basis."
6. Conversion of certificates of land transfer to formal land titles.
7. Distribution of disposable public lands to tillers.

COMMUNIST PARTY, NPA SPLIT OVER METHOD TO USE

HK080805 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[By Antero F. Soriano]

[Text] Military authorities yesterday said a power struggle between the moderates and militant hardcore members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) is creating dissension within the ranks of the movement. In a document released yesterday, sources said the rift became more pronounced with the top-to-bottom revamp of the CPP-NPA last March which culminated in the downfall and falling out of grace of two top leaders of the movement, Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog, erstwhile chairman of the CPP, and Rafael Baylosis, secretary general, who was also ousted from the CPP executive committee.

The moderates are for conducting talks with the new government in an effort to convince the government of their sincerity and at the same time carry out its aim of forcing a coalition government. Benito Tiamzon, who replaced Salas as the new CPP head is spearheading this group along with former executive committee member Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF).

The hardcore members are led by the duo of Salas and Baylosis who are battling for the continued armed struggle and for the eventual takeover of government by force. Earlier, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said he had received reliable fresh information that there is indeed a rift within the CPP-NPA which had resulted in the fragmentation of the movement into three factions namely the Maoist group, led by former CPP chairman Jose Ma. Sison while another group possibly the Moscow-oriented ide, is for asking assistance from the superpower in their struggle. The last and third group, is reportedly trying to establish links with the US-based Communist Party.

Because of this power struggle, military sources said the faction of hardcore members have successfully carried out a series of ambushes on the military by convincing some NPA to disregard the current peace talks. One of these NPA groups belonged to Ignacio Capepsang whose forces carried out the ambush in Vintar, Ilocos Norte a few days ago. Capepsang is reportedly a strong contender for the top NPA post vacated by Commander Dante. In the revamp, another moderate, Jose Luneta, was also named as secretary general replacing Baylosis.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

HK041537 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The surrender of firearms by rebels, respect for existing laws and treaties, and a mechanism for strict implementation of agreements should be the Government's "non-negotiable demands" in the cease-fire negotiations.

This proposal emerged yesterday at a workshop on "Cease-fire, Amnesty and Rehabilitation of Rebels" of the peace-and-order seminar of the Armed Forces and the Defense Ministry.

A total of 147 civilian and military officials including regional unified commanders, ministers, and local officials, attended the two-day seminar held in Camp Aguinaldo.

The workshop proposals will be forwarded to the Armed Forces and then to the President for review and approval, a Defense Ministry official said.

Social Services Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera reported that among her group's recommendations are:

-- The peace talks should have a specific timetable so that they do not lag indefinitely.

-- Amnesty should be conferred by government only to rebels facing political charges and a rehabilitation program should benefit only rebel returnees who qualify. The group did not specify the qualification requirements.

-- A systematic and organized rehabilitation program for rebel returnees should be implemented with the Ministry of Social Services as lead agency, and the Ministry of Defense as supportive unit. The "processing" of rebel returnees should be a one-step service program.

-- Fund support for the rehabilitation program should be assured, specifically through collections from the Philippine Casino and Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office. An initial P1-billion allotment should be assured.

The workshop group suggested that government take a "total approach" to the cease-fire negotiations. This was defined as the participation of all appropriate civilian and military agencies in the peace dialogue and amnesty and rehabilitation programs for rebels.

The goals of the peace talks should agree with the national government's enunciated thrusts to achieve national reconciliation, security and economic development, the group said.

However, the group qualified that the proposals touched mainly on the "national reconciliation" aspect of the cease-fire talks.

Aside from peace talks on the national level, the group said cease-fire negotiations on the regional level should also be permitted considering the distinct situations and problems of different regions.

Once these suggestions are taken into account, the group said, the peace talks should lead to political stability and economic prosperity for the people and, in particular, for the rebels.

The cease-fire workshop participants, aside from Pardo de Tavera, included Muslim Affairs Minister Cando Muarip, the Provost marshal, the judge advocate general, the deputy chiefs of staff for civil-military relations.

BANGSA MORO LEADERS HESITANT ABOUT GOVERNMENT

HK090247 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Ed Perpena]

[Text] Leaders of the Bangsa Moro secessionist movement said they "do not see any difference" between the Aquino administration and the deposed Marcos regime."

They added, however, that their organization is adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude on the reported ceasefire talks between the government and the communist-led National Democratic Front.

Edris Payopas, alias Commander Nur Khan, Region XI (Eastern Mindanao) leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), also charged the Aquino administration with exacting "political vengeance" against those who "cooperated" with the Marcos regime.

Explaining that many secessionist rebels aligned themselves with the previous administration because of the communist threat, Payopas emphasized that they did not surrender but only cooperated with the Marcos regime.

It was this cooperation, Payopas explained, that has made certain officials of the Aquino administration "ignore the interests and aspirations of the (Bangsa Moro) people."

"They are not giving us a chance," Payopas added, referring to administration officials whom, he said, would not accommodate their grievances.

The MNLF leader also charged the Aquino administration with disregarding the concessions given to rebel-returnees by the Marcos regime.

Payopas, claiming that he still has some 1,500 armed men scattered all over three Davao provinces, said the MNLF was expecting economic improvement but found out, to their dismay, that the Muslim rebels have no place in the government's priority programs.

Despite this initial setback, Payopas remarked that the MNLF rebels are willing to cooperate with the Aquino administration but expressed doubts about the sincerity of the NDF to stop military conflicts.

On a related topic, Payopas said the Philippine government must first seek solutions to the problem posed by the secessionist movement before it can deal with the problem of Filipino refugees in Sabah.

Payopas said this in reaction to the government's reported move to immediately solve the problems posed by Filipino refugees in Sabah.

Payopas said it was primarily the issue of Bangsa Moro secession from the Philippines that made many Muslims seek refuge in nearby Sabah.

To-date, there are about 300,000 Filipino refugees in Sabah, according to Payopas. They can be found in Lahad Datu, Samporna, Sandakan, Tawaw, Kota Kinabalu and Labuan, all in Sabah.

Earlier, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, Sabah's chief minister, said his government is experiencing a "problem" with Filipino refugees but did not disclose details.

Payopas, along with several leaders from Southern Philippines such as Michael Mastura and Jack Candao, both of Region XII (Central Mindanao), met Friday in Hacienda Luisita, Tarlac with Tingting Cojuangco, officer-in-charge of Southern Philippines Development Authority.

In the meeting, Cojuangco reportedly asked the Mindanao leaders how the government can best solve the problem of Filipino refugees in Sabah.

Although the meeting drew varied response, Payopas said the Muslim leaders were one in saying that the issue of Muslim autonomy be tackled first by government before it touches on the issue of the refugees.

Payopas also claimed that the MNLF has already organized the refugees into six revolutionary groups within the secessionist movement.

In a related development, Payopas revealed that Datu Sakirodin Baijin, acknowledged leader of the heirs of Sultan Jamalol Kiram of Sulu, disagreed with the Aquino government regarding the Philippines' claim on Sabah.

It was reported Friday that Malaysian Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen and Vice President Salvador Laurel had already "reached an understanding" on Sabah issue but the details were not disclosed.

ORGANIZATIONS FORM ANTI-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

HK090423 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Jul 86 p 17

[Text] A call for a total political war against American imperialism was sounded yesterday during the formal launching of the Democratic Nationalist Alliance (DNA) at the National Press Club where 15 nation-wide organizations representing labor, women, students and youth, farmers and professionals signed a joint Declaration of Principles in blood.

Former Manila Delegate Rey T. Fajardo, chairman of the DNA Preparatory Committee, strongly urged the different nationalist organizations to unite and continue the fight started by Andres Bonifacio, the great leader of the Filipino masses, who launched the Katipunan on July 7, 1892 to free the Philippines from foreign domination.

Comparing the present-day situation with that of Bonifacio's era, Fajardo said that there is a far greater need for a movement like the Katipunan today because "we face more serious problems now which involve the very survival of the Philippines as a sovereign and democratic country."

Fajardo and other ranking members of the DNA Preparatory Committee, including Dr Jesus Lava, Pedro Baguisa, Mar de Guzman, Rodolfo del Rosario and Jerry Adevosio, said that today's political struggle is narrowing down to one between the pro-U.S. forces in government and other elitist circles and the pro-Filipino forces among the suffering masses, intellectuals and other progressive groups.

The Nine-Point DNA Declaration of Principle firmly commits the new Alliance to attain the broadest unity among different parties, organizations, groups and individuals by eradicating antagonism and discord, rising above petty ambitions and interests and obtaining harmony and joint action to achieve national, social and democratic goals of the entire Filipino people.

Fajardo added that the struggle for nationalism and anti-imperialism as the basic framework for national survival and development "will be along and arduous task" which Filipinos must be prepared to sacrifice and suffer for, and one where the masses must always be on the offensive.

Other members of the DNA Preparatory Committee are Jose David, Ricardo Rufino, Domingo Cahanding, Honorio Bognot, Alberto Santos, Ben Moste, Gene Resurreccion, Cris Caguicla, Jacinta Balon, Alfred Agner and Romeo Martinez.

CON-COM PRESIDENT DENIES U.S. RESEARCH FUNDING

HK080817 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jul 86 p 6

[By R.G. Roy]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] President Cecilia Munoz-Palma yesterday said the drafters of a charter are independent of any political group or interest here and abroad.

She dismissed claims that the United States had given millions of dollars in aid for the research fund of the Con-Com.

"There was never such an offer and the Constitutional Commission would have dismissed it outright," she told the 'Chronicle.'

Palma told some 4,000 people who attended a public hearing here that the commissioners are all united by the single goal of writing a charter that is "truly reflective of the people's ideals and aspirations."

She also said the Con-Com will finish its job before the Sept 2 deadline set by president Aquino who formed the charter body.

The adoption of a new charter at the soonest possible time will help a lot in hastening the country's return to political normalcy, the Con-Com head added.

Palma was accompanied at the public hearing at the Ateneo de Zamboanga Gymnasium by commissioners Florangel Rosario Braid and Adolfo Ascuna.

The hearing was supervised by the local chapters of the "Lakas ng Sambayanan," a cause-oriented group, the Philippine Jaycees, and Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections].

PALAUCOURT RULES COMPACT WITH U.S. UNCONSTITUTIONAL

BK111034 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the "International Report" program moderated by Colin Johnson]

[Text] The Supreme Court of the Republic of Palau has delivered an historic ruling over the proposed Compact of Free Association between Palau and the United States. Associate Justice Robert Warren Gibson rules that the compact is unconstitutional because it conflicts with an antinuclear provision of the Constitution. The Compact of Free Association would replace an American-administered United Nations trusteeship with an agreement granting Palau home rule and United States economic aid. The United States would assume defense responsibilities. Mr Justice Gibson ruled that these defense responsibilities, which would include visits by nuclear-powered and -armed vessels, would violate the intent of the Constitution. More than (Ed Rampahl) in Palau:

[Begin (Rampahl) recording] Associate Justice Robert Warren Gibson ruled in the Palau Supreme Court that the proposed Compact of Free Association between Palau and United States is unconstitutional. Gibson stated that it was the intent of the framers of the Constitution to make Palau forever nuclear-free. Gibson's 10 July decision stressed that in order to override the antinuclear provision of the Palau Constitution. The compact requires a 75 percent vote. The compact has failed to receive its 75 percent endorsement in three national referenda held since 1983. On 21 February of this year, the compact received 72 percent of the vote in a UN-observed plebiscite.

Gibson termed his ruling an agonizing, devastating decision because he believed that the Micronesian Islands needed the compact and that the majority of its people were in favor of it. However, the associate justice pointed out that it was his job to uphold the republic's Constitution. No matter how hard he searched, Gibson said, there was just no way around it -- the introduction of nuclear material within Palau violated its Constitution.

A law suit has been filed by high priest (Jibadoo Yeetakan Gibon), against Palau's president, Lazarus E. Salii. (Roman Bizur), the chief attorney, expressed general satisfaction with the ruling on motion for summary judgement. However, (Bizur) said that the plaintiff might appeal Gibson's split decision which had ruled in favor of the government on several counts. These included the rule that the compact's military land right acquisition policy was constitutional and that the political education campaign for the last plebiscite was unbiased.

(Bizur), a well-known antinuclear activist, added justice has always been here, but some did not follow it. If the U.S. really believes in its democratic process and respects the judiciary, it should comply with the court's decision. After all, that is why the U.S. established a court system. President Salii immediately filed for an appeal after Gibson's ruling which should be heard before three-judge panel within a month. Salii called the decision disappointing and vowed to continue fighting for the compact's approval.

Gibson said that there were several ways to resolve the compact impasse including a constitutional amendment or yet another plebiscite. President Salii said he is considering all options. Judge Gibson added with a sense of historical irony that his ruling came 1 day after Palau observed the national holiday of Constitution Day which celebrated the framed rules of the world's first nuclear-free nation. [end recording]

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